

SUNDAY  
WANT ADS  
July 25--8031

VOL. 72. NO. 336.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1920—12 PAGES.

FINAL  
EDITION  
CARDINALS' BOX SCORE  
(Complete Market Reports.)

PRICE THREE CENTS

## RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES INCREASED 25 TO 40 PER CENT

### HARDING OPENS FRONT PORCH CAMPAIGN WITH TAX REVISION PROMISE

#### NON-ESSENTIAL WORKS MAY HAVE TO SUSPEND

Committee to Request Action Unless Strike Situation Is Improved by Wednesday.

Unless the situation resulting from the unauthorized strike of day men in Illinois coal mines is bettered by next Wednesday, the Coal Committee appointed by the Mayor to conserve the city's supply for essential industries likely will request that nonessential industries suspend operation for from a week to 10 days. The committee's opinion of the wisdom of such action was stated by E. J. Wallace, chairman, after a meeting today.

The visit of two of the committee members to the Kentucky coal field in a search for coal has been delayed next Wednesday, the Coal Committee appointed by the Mayor to conserve the city's supply for essential industries likely will request that nonessential industries suspend operation for from a week to 10 days. The committee's opinion of the wisdom of such action was stated by E. J. Wallace, chairman, after a meeting today.

The visit of two of the committee members to the Kentucky coal field in a search for coal has been delayed next Wednesday, the Coal Committee appointed by the Mayor to conserve the city's supply for essential industries likely will request that nonessential industries suspend operation for from a week to 10 days. The committee's opinion of the wisdom of such action was stated by E. J. Wallace, chairman, after a meeting today.

The visit of two of the committee members to the Kentucky coal field in a search for coal has been delayed next Wednesday, the Coal Committee appointed by the Mayor to conserve the city's supply for essential industries likely will request that nonessential industries suspend operation for from a week to 10 days. The committee's opinion of the wisdom of such action was stated by E. J. Wallace, chairman, after a meeting today.

The visit of two of the committee members to the Kentucky coal field in a search for coal has been delayed next Wednesday, the Coal Committee appointed by the Mayor to conserve the city's supply for essential industries likely will request that nonessential industries suspend operation for from a week to 10 days. The committee's opinion of the wisdom of such action was stated by E. J. Wallace, chairman, after a meeting today.

The visit of two of the committee members to the Kentucky coal field in a search for coal has been delayed next Wednesday, the Coal Committee appointed by the Mayor to conserve the city's supply for essential industries likely will request that nonessential industries suspend operation for from a week to 10 days. The committee's opinion of the wisdom of such action was stated by E. J. Wallace, chairman, after a meeting today.

The visit of two of the committee members to the Kentucky coal field in a search for coal has been delayed next Wednesday, the Coal Committee appointed by the Mayor to conserve the city's supply for essential industries likely will request that nonessential industries suspend operation for from a week to 10 days. The committee's opinion of the wisdom of such action was stated by E. J. Wallace, chairman, after a meeting today.

Declares Wealth Should Bear Full Share of Burden, but Excess Profits Levy Not Fit for Peace.

ASKS FOR LEVELING OF "CLASS BARRIERS"

"Americanism" and High Cost of Living Touched On, but Direct Reference to League Is Omitted.

By the Associated Press.  
MARION, O., July 31.—In the opening speech of his front porch campaign, Senator Harding today declared that the greatest usefulness of the nation demanded a leveling of class and sectional barriers and a realization of the interdependence and mutuality of interest of all our people.

The great war, he said, had helped toward such a realization, though there were many ways by which, in peace time, the rule of "commingling friendship" and equal opportunity could be encouraged. Closer co-operation in industry and complete assimilation of the foreign-born, he suggested as pointing the way to a fuller national accord.

Urging also a readjustment of taxation, he expressed doubt whether or not the excess profits levy was in harmony with peace requirements, but added he had not yet worked out the details of a revised tax system.

"We ought to make wealth bear its full share of taxation," he said, "and we ever will. Having this thought in mind and also thinking of the excessive cost of living, I substitute, though I should have no hesitation in asking Congress to seek the earliest possible solution."

The League of Nations he did not refer to directly, but he declared the nation's "highest duty is to cling to the fundamentals on which we built and hold fast to the nationality which inspired our onward march."

Text of Address.  
"It is with a keen sense of delight that I welcome your visit today," said Senator Harding.

"I am pleased that you come not only as Republicans but as neighbors and friends. We need to cultivate friendliness and neighborliness. I sometimes think in this busy, workaday world we are neglecting those little acts of neighborliness that make life sweet and worth while. It is well enough for one to strive to get ahead in a material sense, for through that ambition human progress is wrought. To acquire and accumulate honestly is most laudable, but we should not forget that life's greatest joys lie in the social course of friends and neighbors. Out of such relations grow mutual respect, mutual sympathy and mutual interest, without which life holds little enjoyment."

"I feel myself almost a part of Richland County. Our people, early in the last century, settled in a section that was bounded by Richland and Crawford counties and my earliest recollections are of grists taken to Lexington for grinding. I recall distinctly the story of my grandmother, who related to me how she had often gone with one bag of wheat on horseback, while the men were busy in the fields, and the cries of the wolves were a frequent accompaniment to the weary homeward journey. That was in the days when heroes were without fame's acclaim, when sturdy manhood and womanhood were battling with the wilderness to reveal Ohio as the star of the empire, westward marching."

"Inspiration From the Past.  
"Sometimes I am accused of living in the past, but frankly I find the story of their making of Ohio very fascinating and drink new inspiration in recalling the paths they trod and the works they wrought. The miracle in developing America has its lessons, and emphasizes our resolution to hold fast to all the ad-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

THUNDERSHOWERS TONIGHT;  
FAIR AND COOLER SUNDAY

THE TEMPERATURES.

7 a. m. 73 11 a. m. 75

2 p. m. 82 5 p. m. 78

8 p. m. 78

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity:

Thunder showers this afternoon or tonight, cooler tonight; tomorrow fair and somewhat cooler.

Missouri—Local thunder showers this afternoon or tonight, cooler tonight; tomorrow fair and somewhat cooler.

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday include:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Probably fair Monday and toward end of the week; local showers between; nearly normal temperatures.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by local thunder showers in south portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in north and central portions tonight and in south portion tomorrow.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 13.2 feet, a fall of 5 feet.

### LEWIS ORDERS MEN BACK TO WORK IN STRIKE DISTRICTS

Head of Coal Workers Takes Prompt Action in Reply to a Telegram From President Wilson.

PLEASSED WITH TONE OF THE MESSAGE

Says Wire Is a Rebuke to Trouble Makers Who Have Incited Men to Disregard Contracts.

By the Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 31.—Striking mine workers in Indiana and Illinois today were ordered back to work by President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America. In a telegram directed to every local union in the affected districts, he instructed that immediate meetings be called and steps taken to get the men back to work.

The order followed his receipt of a telegram last night from President Wilson, urging the men to abide by their contracts.

Full authority to deal with the strike situation has been vested in President Lewis by the executive board of the miners, which has been in session here for the last week. No word had been received from officials of the mining lobby and no one at headquarters would venture an opinion as to how the order would be received. Should the strikers refuse to obey the order it is expected that disciplinary action will be brought against offending members of the unions.

Telegrams Sent Out.

The telegrams directing the men to return to work were sent out from national headquarters of the miners this morning.

In his message to the local unions, Lewis repeated the telegram he received last night from President Wilson insisting that the miners return to work and thus demonstrate their good faith in keeping their contract. The President promised, he said, when the miners returned to work that the order would be rescinded.

He would invite the Joint Scale Committee of miners and operators to reconvene to adjust any inequalities in the wage scale agreement signed March 31 at New York.

The telegram of Lewis to the local unions is preceded by the President's message. Lewis' wire follows:

"In consideration of the request of the President, as contained in the foregoing, and acting in accordance with the authority vested in me as president of the United Mine Workers of America, I hereby order and direct all members of our organization who may be idle or on strike, contrary to the provisions of the Interstate joint agreement, to immediately return to their employment and permit the normal operation of the mines. Meetings of your local unions should be immediately convened and action taken to comply with this order without further delay. The President's telegram emphasizes the grave responsibility which devolves upon every member of our organization to conform to proper procedure within our union and to discharge their obligations to organized society. It furthermore provides a way to secure consideration of the inequalities in the basic interstate wage agreement. The word of the President is pledged that a joint wage conference will be reconvened when our membership demonstrates their good faith in keeping their contract. It is, therefore, apparent that immediate compliance with this order by our membership will expedite the disposition of the questions at issue. I earnestly hope that our membership will thus demonstrate the integrity of our union and the sacredness of our obligation."

Few Miners at Work.

There was little change in the strike situation in the Indiana fields today. It was estimated by both miners' officials and operators that only 10 per cent of the miners were at work and that practically all the large mines in the State were idle.

White House Officials Pleased With Action of Lewis.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—White House officials expressed satisfaction today over the announcement of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, that he would order striking miners in Illinois and Indiana to return to work.

The president addressed his telegram to the miners.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

### ARCHBISHOP SAILS FOR IRELAND AMID CHEERS AND BLOWS

D. J. Mannix, Australian Prelate, Center of Wild Demonstration as He Defies Lloyd George's Warning.

JEERING PASSENGER ON SHIP IS BEATEN

Longshoremen Scale Sides of Baltic and Attack Man Who "Boos"—Police Almost Swamped by Crowd.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Archbishop Daniel J. Mannix of Australia sailed away for Ireland this afternoon on the steamship Baltic, although the Premier of Great Britain had announced that the Australian prelate would not be permitted to land on Irish soil because of his expressed views on the Irish question. Eamon de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," did not sail on the Baltic.

At the pier men shouted and waved flags of the Irish republic; women screamed hysterically and it took the entire force of pier guards, augmented by police reserves, to get the prelate aboard the ship and prevent a stampede up the gangplank by admiring thousands.

Man Who "Boos" Beaten.

Several fights followed some jeers directed at the Archbishop and in one case severe blows were exchanged. Men clambered up the side of the vessel and thrashed a man on the upper deck who had "boomed" the Australian prelate.

Lofis' housekeeper, Miss Hilda Johnson, told the police her employer had been drinking heavily recently. She returned from a visit to Michigan a few hours after Lofis' death.

Doctor Finds



## BOLSHEVIK TROOPS FRATERNIZE WITH GERMAN CITIZENS

Red Cavalry Has Advanced  
to East Prussian Frontier,  
French Military Mission in  
Warsaw Reports.

**FRENCH REORGANIZE  
THE POLISH ARMIES**  
Counter Offensive Against  
Russians Being Organized  
on Galician Front—War-  
saw Threatened.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, July 31.—Bolshevik cavalry forces have advanced to the East Prussian frontier, according to a report from the French Military Mission in Warsaw to the French Foreign Office. The Bolshevik line extends from Suwalki, 50 miles northwest of Grodno, more than 60 miles, to a point almost directly north of Warsaw.

The Bolsheviks have not actually crossed the borders of Allenstein and Marienwerder, but are fraternizing with the Germans.

The mission says it understands the Germans and Bolsheviks are negotiating at Suwalki. The northern wing of the Bolshevik army now is menacing Warsaw directly from the north as well as from the east. The Bolsheviks now are 25 miles south-west of Bialystok.

**To Retain French Troops.**  
The allied troops in Allenstein and Marienwerder, which are mostly French, will be held there until the situation clears, although their plebiscite duties have been completed.

Gen. Romer, commander of the First Polish army, which suffered most severely in the region east of Warsaw, has been relieved and Gen. Joseph Haller has been given supreme command of the northern group of armies. The advancement of Gen. Haller, who commanded the Polish divisions, in France and is French trained, is the first step in the reorganization of the Polish army, which was begun by the Anglo-French mission yesterday. All the important technical services are being taken over by French officers and advisers and large authority has been placed with all the staffs.

On the Galician front a Polish counter offensive is being organized. Three Polish armistice delegates left Warsaw yesterday. They are Gen. Romer, Col. Szymanowski, and Col. Marmann, and M. Wroblewski, Vice Minister of the Council.

Finland and the Russian Soviet Government have indicated a desire to confer over several disputed districts, which was broken off recently.

## "FOREST HOME" INVESTIGATED

County Grand Jury Also Inquires  
Into Election Rumors.  
The May grand jury of St. Louis County, which is investigating the murder of John D. Edwards, adjourned last night until Monday. It held for further examination Albert H. Barker, Charles (Chuck) Boenke and Frank (Tex) Livingston, who are said to be accomplices of "Tony" Foley, alleged operator of Campbell's Forest Home. Four other witnesses were examined yesterday and excused.

## DRUGGIST'S WIFE GETS DIVORCE

Decree Granted Mrs. G. J. Maples  
by Judge Falkenhainer.  
A divorce was granted today by Judge Falkenhainer to Mrs. G. J. Maples of 3336 Waterman avenue, from Murr F. Maples, a druggist, of 3801 Olive street. The couple were married in December, 1912, and separated on July 24, 1920.

Mrs. Maples testified that on July 14 she had received information that her husband was with a woman at a Delmar avenue address. She declared that she went there and found that the report was true. She said that for a year and a half her husband's attitude toward her had been cold.

Cleveland Paper Raises Price.  
CLEVELAND, O., July 31.—Beginning Aug. 2, the price of the Cleveland Morning Plaindealer will be increased from 2 to 3 cents. The Sunday issue sells for 15 cents.

## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Published Daily by Joseph Pulitzer.  
Published by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Publishing Co., 1000 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States for the purpose of gathering and distributing news and information.

Subscription rates by mail in advance: One year, \$10.00; Six months, \$6.00; Three months, \$3.50. Single copies, 10 cents.

For further information, apply to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 1000 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Copyright, 1920, by Joseph Pulitzer.

Printed at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Press, 1000 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Second-class postage paid at St. Louis, Mo., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at St. Louis, Mo., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at St. Louis, Mo., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at St. Louis, Mo., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at St. Louis, Mo., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at St. Louis, Mo., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at St. Louis, Mo., and at additional mailing offices.

## Harding Opens Front Porch Campaign With Tax Revision Promise

Continued From Page One.

Government is already pledged, and reduced appropriation by Congress is already recorded. We must not paralyze American production by taxation at home or destructive competition from abroad, because our mutual interest in productivity has made us what we are.

"Despite all the deception, I cannot bring myself to accept the notion that the intervention among our men and women has departed. We are a democratic people. Our State was founded by people who brought with them the ancient social customs of neighborhood confraternity—their knits communities together, whose widening circle makes of the mass a homogeneous people.

"It is good that our producing industries are devoted. In that lies our great strength as a nation. The manufacturing centers and the food-producing areas complement and supplement each other. These two grand divisions of the country, by common ties of nationality, of history and of aspiration. There is not and there must be no conflict between them. Our imperial domain provides us with the material means of our greatness. There is a disposition of some to inveigh against one section or another, as selfish interest may suggest, but the broad national welfare contemplates no East and no West, no North and no South. Pride of locality is not commendable. But patriotism is not sectional. Political loyalty may divide as God gives us to see the right, but materially, socially and economically we must be an entity—united, harmonious and interdependent.

**Class Consciousness a Menace.**  
"The tendency to class consciousness is a product of developing fortunes, and is both reflex of achievement and a menace to maintained progress. We must caution against class distinction and class conflict at every step.

"Here in the Middle West, where farming is free from tenancy and holds to the normal way, and manufacturing is mainly confined to the plants of that moderate size which induces the surpassing fabric of American industry, we have the touch of intimacy and that closer understanding which emphasizes the thought I have in mind. We cannot promote agriculture alone, because the factory is necessary to the making of a market. We cannot foster the factory and ignore agriculture, because the farm is our base of food supply.

"I can readily recall 40-cent wheat, flayed from the fields of Richland and Morrow. That was before industry developed the home consumer. That was before railways and improved highways opened the way to markets. That was when farming was a fight for subsistence, instead of the present-day pursuit of a standard. That was before luxury had become a necessity of the farm and factory. That was before the age of agricultural machinery, when we cradled the wheat and toiled from sunrise to sunset that was before wheat had been tamed to the earth to alter the way of our civilization.

"I trust no one will misquote me as saying I believe in 40-cent wheat, because I have indicated the contrary. Sometimes we are very unfair in handling the utterances of public men. I remember when the Senate was discussing the war-time guarantee on wheat, when we felt we ought to give the American farmer that assurance which would encourage a seedling to guard against war. A Western Senator was arguing that wheat could not be raised for less than \$2.50 per bushel. I interrupted him to say that I well recalled that Ohio farmers in previous years had refused to get a dollar for their wheat. I was speaking of normal days prior to the war. You will bear me witness that I spoke fairly and correctly. Yet there are those today who seek to convey that I said a dollar a bushel is enough for wheat today. I am not so annoyed at the silly untruth as I am distressed at the affront to ordinary intelligence.

**Taxation the Colossal Burden.**  
"Pardon the diversion. I am recalling the old-time low level of prices. To recall at the same time the people's inability to buy, and to remind you that mounting farm prices—mounting wages, mounting expenditures—all are inseparably linked, and a grim mutuality will ultimately assert itself, no matter what we do. But a mindless adherence to the standards of yesterday. Every normal being is looking forward. We collect more Federal taxes in one year than a century ago. Only a little while ago our grievances about taxes were wholly local, because a half-century of Republican control of the Federal Government held us free from direct burdens. But the changed policy, the Democratic drift of freedom of trade, which is international, rather than national, and mounting cost of government and, finally, war burdens, turned Federal taxation to a colossal burden.

"No one seriously complained while the national crisis hung over us, but we must work a readjustment for stability and prosperous peace. We ought to make wheat bear its full share of tax burdens and we ever will. Having this thought in mind we also thinking of the excessive cost of living. I doubt if the excess profits tax for war precisely accomplishes the worthy intent. Its operations have been disappointing. Its costs multiplied and its benefits, and righteous changes and modifications ought to be sought at an early day.

**Would Recommend Change.**  
"I would gladly recommend a change, but I am not yet prepared to suggest an equitable estimate, though I should have no hesitancy in asking Congress to seek the earliest possible solution. The reduced cost

of Government is already pledged, and reduced appropriation by Congress is already recorded. We must not paralyze American production by taxation at home or destructive competition from abroad, because our mutual interest in productivity has made us what we are.

"Despite all the deception, I cannot bring myself to accept the notion that the intervention among our men and women has departed. We are a democratic people. Our State was founded by people who brought with them the ancient social customs of neighborhood confraternity—their knits communities together, whose widening circle makes of the mass a homogeneous people.

"It is good that our producing industries are devoted. In that lies our great strength as a nation. The manufacturing centers and the food-producing areas complement and supplement each other. These two grand divisions of the country, by common ties of nationality, of history and of aspiration. There is not and there must be no conflict between them. Our imperial domain provides us with the material means of our greatness. There is a disposition of some to inveigh against one section or another, as selfish interest may suggest, but the broad national welfare contemplates no East and no West, no North and no South. Pride of locality is not commendable. But patriotism is not sectional. Political loyalty may divide as God gives us to see the right, but materially, socially and economically we must be an entity—united, harmonious and interdependent.

**In the World War.**  
"I rejoice to recall that when the great world war summoned our sons to duty and to death, perhaps, there was no question about geography. The boys of the North dressed front and back in the same uniform, and went triumphantly forward to undying fame, never questioning the origin or the environment, much less the locality of their comrades. Upon the massed ranks in the gloomy and fateful forest of the Argonne are commingled the blood of the plains and of the metropolis, with that of the boys of the Great Lakes and sons from the land of the palmetto and the fragrant magnolia.

"By cultivating the spirit of friendliness, by a recognition of interdependence, the problems of life are made much easier for all. There is a growing tendency to look for the Government for all remedies, forgetting there are natural laws that will operate to correct evils if given a fair chance. Oftentimes well-meaning people, in their objectivity, are designed to accomplish.

"If the great world war held for us nothing else, it did teach us that we are something more than gain to be striven for in this world. We can have the lofty and blessed rule of commingled friendship. Having given our splendid lesson, let us press to the world another example, that of America, which we welcome and make America safe for Americans and the loftiest example of representative democracy.

**Making New Citizens.**  
"Our country holds out the opportunity to all, but upon the condition that those who would avail themselves of that opportunity shall be entirely worthy, and know and accept fully the spirit of American institutions.

"There is an example in both Richland and Marion of the making of Americans who were foreign born, but who are now as good as Americans. Many hundreds of our neighbors and mine came from lands across the sea. They came to be good citizens and accept the obligations of citizenship. We welcomed them cordially and they became participants in our activities, sharers in our disappointment and our triumphs. They walked with us in the fraternity and mutuality of citizenship, and are of the empire builders and the republic's defenders.

"Out of varied nativity we wrought American nationality, out of old-world representatives, resolved, to start anew, in supreme mutuality of interest, we wrought the loftiest example of representative democracy that the world has known. I utter my gratitude as a fellow citizen and as one section of the parade was given over to a negro Republican club.

After a serenade on the Harding lawn, the program included an address of greeting by E. B. Capelle, preceding Senator Harding's speech. The candidate had prepared beforehand his response, to be delivered from the porch selected as his principal forum in the campaign.

## BIRD KILLING AT FISH HATCHERY PROTESTED

Prosecution Sought for Trapping  
and Shooting Kingfishers in  
Forest Park.

A kingfisher, with both legs so mangled that it will have to be killed, was exhibited today by Frank L. Rand of 2170 McPherson avenue, who said the bird was taken this morning from a steel trap at the State fish hatcheries in Forest Park.

Rand also said that on last Tuesday morning he rowed out in a boat and took another kingfisher from a trap. One of its legs was broken. The bird, he said, was so badly hurt that it refused to eat and died of starvation. He states that recently he found two dead kingfishers near the hatcheries, one killed with a shotgun and the other apparently with poison.

Rand declares that the traps are set at the instance of Paul Koplin, superintendent of the hatcheries. There are three of them, on the top of poles, according to Rand. The kingfisher likes to perch on support above the water to watch for a prey, and alights on the poles, where its legs are snared with the jaws of the trap. The birds often suffer and struggle for hours, he says, before they are taken down and killed. The kingfisher, Rand says, is protected by the Missouri Game laws, while another bird often killed at the hatcheries, the "little bittern" or "hyacinth," is protected by both State and Federal laws. "The kingfisher," he says, "is esteemed by bird-lovers as one of the most majestic and harmless of birds. It does not live entirely on fish, but destroys beetles, grasshoppers and other insects."

In conjunction with Mar. T. Thompson, Rand has sent a telegram of protest, in the name of the Bird Protective Association, to State Game Warden Birmingham, demanding that the traps be removed. The warden's shooting, trapping and slaughter of kingfishers at the Forest Park hatcheries. It is asked that prosecutions be instituted and the severe penalties invoked.

Rand asserts that he made complaint to Park Commissioner Pape, who at first promised to assist, but later declined to interfere with Koplin.

## BURGLAR ANSWERS DOOR BELL

Asks Caller to "Step In," Then  
Flees With Loot.

A burglar, interrupted while he was rummaging the home of Mr. Louise L. Rozier, 324 West Robert avenue, by a ring at the doorbell, answered the door, when Mrs. Vinnie Scott, 1218 S. Washington, called for a neighborly visit.

"Is Mrs. Rozier at home?" Mrs. Scott inquired of the youth.

"Yes, step right in," he replied, and as she was about to enter, when Mrs. Rozier returned home she learned a pistol and jewelry valued at \$75 had been taken from the home.

and hear him discuss national issues.

The first of the many groups of voters that are to come here during the summer on similar missions, the delegation marched on the Harding residence with flags and banners, and with bands sounding a patriotic note.

Marion was in holiday dress and spirit to welcome them and to give the front porch campaign a rousing send-off.

Bruner said that Kiel was driving more than 30 miles an hour west on Pine street. When Bruner overtook him at Grand avenue and Lindell boulevard, and told him he was speeding, Kiel asked, "What business is it of yours?" Bruner, who has a special watchman's license, convinced him it was his business by placing him under arrest.

**EXCURSIONS**  
Safety First  
ON  
Steel Steamer Majestic

EXCURSION ON SUNDAY UP  
MISSISSIPPI  
Leaves 9:30 A. M., Returns 7:00 P. M.  
Fare 75c, Including Tax.  
MOONLIGHT  
Leaves 9:30 A. M., Returns 11:30 P. M.  
Fare 1.00, Including Tax.  
SUNDAY AUGUST 1  
SPECIAL EXCURSION TO  
ST. GENEVIEVE  
Leaves 9:30 A. M.  
Fare 1.00, Including Tax.  
Book Ticket Lowest No.

**Ladies Let Cuticura  
Keep Your Skin  
Fresh and Young**

**MASTER STRENGTH  
AND BLOOD-PUCKER**

**NUXATED  
IRON**

ADVERTISING

**DELEGATES TRAVEL  
TO MARION IN CARS,  
TRAINS, AIRPLANES**

By the Associated Press.  
MARION, O., July 31.—Senator Harding's front porch campaign began today with a pilgrimage to Marion by a delegation from Mansfield and the surrounding country in Richland County, O., to pay their respects to the Republican nominee.

Chas. Claffin Allen

CIRCUIT JUDGE

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

"Justice and Equality for All"

Justice and Equality for All

Justice and Equality for All

## MAN ARRESTED AFTER BEING BEATEN BY TWO

S. A. Dienstbach Says J. R.  
Weinbrenner Had Tried to  
'Get' Him Over Political Row.

A policeman was summoned to a beverage parlor at Tenth and Market streets at 1 o'clock this afternoon by J. Ray Weinbrenner, an assistant prosecuting attorney, son of Sheriff George T. Weinbrenner, and directed to arrest Samuel A. Dienstbach, 34 years old, of 3328 South Broadway, a piano dealer.

Weinbrenner turned over to the policeman a loaded revolver and a holster which he said he had taken from Dienstbach. Dienstbach, whose face was a mass of cuts and bruises, told the policeman that he had been beaten by Weinbrenner and Deputy Sheriff M. C. Lefmann. He said that he was a Deputy State Game Warden and that he had taken advantage of his official position to arm himself with the revolver when he learned that Weinbrenner and Lefmann had been looking for him and had been making threats to beat him.

Dienstbach said that he was the author of a letter sent recently to members of the Junior Order of United Mechanics, of which he is an officer, telling them that the Independent Voters' League, which issued an anti-Catholic sample ballot, was composed of a group of men working in the interest of Sheriff Weinbrenner's campaign for Republican nomination for Public Administrator.

The police were informed by Dienstbach that Ray Weinbrenner and another man drove to the Dienstbach home this morning looking for him, and they informed his mother, Mrs. Anna Dienstbach, that they were going to "get" him.

The police announced that they had taken Dienstbach to the Circuit Attorney's office. Dienstbach was ordered held a prisoner.

## WOMAN WHO SHOT HUSBAND FINED \$100 FOR FIRING WEAPON

Man, Wounded Three Times When  
He Questioned Her, Also Fined  
\$100 for Peace Disturbance.

Mrs. Martha Routine, 25 years old, who shot her husband, John Routine, 35, three times in their "shanty-boath" at the foot of Quincy street, Thursday morning, was fined \$100 in police court today on a charge of discharging firearms, and the husband was fined \$100 on a charge of peace disturbance.

Mrs. Routine testified that Routine was jealous of her, and after trying to force her to tell about her relations with other men, he said he was going to kill her and sink the boat in the river. When he left the room to get a bucket of water she saw a revolver from beneath his pillow and on his return shot him three times, wounding him in the stomach and in the chest. Routine said he had questioned her about a recent visit in East St. Louis, but denied that he had threatened her life.

**ELMER KIEL CASE IS CONTINUED**  
Speeding Charge Against Mayor's Son  
To Be Heard by Jury Aug. 2.

The case of Elmer Kiel, son of the Mayor, arrested for speeding Thursday afternoon by John Bruner, president of the Automobile Club of St. Louis, and chairman of the local Vigilance Committee of the National Safety Council, was continued in police court this morning for a jury trial Aug. 2.

Bruner said that Kiel was driving more than 30 miles an hour west on Pine street. When Bruner overtook him at Grand avenue and Lindell boulevard, and told him he was speeding, Kiel asked, "What business is it of yours?" Bruner, who has a special watchman's license, convinced him it was his business by placing him under arrest.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
COLUMBIA 15c  
11 A. M.—CLASHING BAILLONET  
WILL J. HARRIS PRESENTS  
TID BITS OF 1920  
KATE & WILEY  
MARY HOWARD & CO.  
ZISKA  
ROLLO & PEGGY  
"BLIND YOUTH"  
Lon Tellegen and Willard Mack

**Municipal Theater**  
—IN COOL FOREST PARK—  
Tonight and Sunday Night  
Last Two Nights of Season

**"KATINKA"**  
25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00; Box Seats, \$1.50  
Seats at BALDWIN'S 111 OLIVE  
THEATERS AFTER SEVEN  
All Day Sunday Washington Hotel.

**GRAND 15c  
OPERA HOUSE 30c**

**FOREST PARK  
HIGHLANDS**  
People's Picnic Grounds  
CONCESSIONS—AUTOMOBILES  
Dancing—Restaurant—Cinema  
SWIMMING POOL OPEN  
Every Day and Night (Sundays Included).

**BASEBALL TODAY**  
TIME: 3:15  
SPORTSMAN'S PARK  
BROWNS vs. NEW YORK

Tickets on Sale at Druggist & State  
Clear Store, Broadway and Olive

Chas. Claffin Allen

CIRCUIT JUDGE

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

"Justice and Equality for All"

Justice and Equality for All

Justice and Equality for All

Justice and Equality for All

Justice and Equality for All

## President's Message Asks Strikers to Keep Contract

WASHINGTON, July 31.

THE text of the telegram sent yesterday by President Wilson to the striking coal miners through John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, follows:

"It is with a feeling of profound regret and sorrow that I found myself compelled to ask the members of your organization, particularly in the State of Illinois, to keep the contract in violation of the terms of the award of the Bituminous Coal Committee and your agreement with the Government that the findings of the commission would be accepted by you as final and binding. I am distressed not only because your action in refusing to mine coal upon the terms which you had accepted may result in great sufferings in many households during the coming winter and interfere with the continuation of the coal industry, but because the violation of the contract is a violation of the prosperity which you in common with the balance of our people have been enjoying, but more important, because by your action you are inflicting upon yourselves and the country at large by the adoption of these unwarranted strike policies.

"In the consideration of the nation-wide wage scale involving many different classes of labor by the bituminous coal commission in the limited time at its disposal some inequalities may have developed in the award that ought to be corrected. I cannot, however, recommend any consideration of such inequalities as being the mine workers' right to enter into violation of the terms of the award which they had accepted as a wage agreement for a definite length of time. I must, therefore, insist that the striking mine workers return to work, thus demonstrating their good faith in keeping their contract. When I have learned that they have returned to work, I will invite them to the Scale Committee of the operators and miners for the purpose of adjusting any such inequalities as they may mutually agree should be adjusted."

**Urges Return to Work.**  
"In the consideration of the nation-wide wage scale involving many different classes of labor by the bituminous coal commission in the limited time at its disposal some inequalities may have developed in the award that ought to be corrected. I cannot, however, recommend any consideration of such inequalities as being the mine workers' right to enter into violation of the terms of the award which they had accepted as a wage agreement for a definite length of time. I must, therefore, insist that the striking mine workers return to work, thus demonstrating their good faith in keeping their contract. When I have learned that they have returned to work, I will invite them to the Scale Committee of the operators and miners for the purpose of adjusting any such inequalities as they may mutually agree should be adjusted."

**Boy Injured by Street Car.**  
Paul Armstrong, 6 years old, of 1205 Mississippi avenue, suffered a probable fracture of the skull, scalp wounds and internal hurts at 5 p. m. yesterday when he was struck by a street car in front of 1315 South Eighteenth street. He was taken to the city hospital.

## LEWIS WILL ORDER MINERS TO RETURN TO WORK AT ONCE

Continued From Page One.

gram to the United Mine Workers, of which the mine laborers are members. He said that if the men returned to work he would invite the Joint Scale Committee of operators and miners to meet for the purpose of adjusting inequalities which may exist in the present wage scale. The President declared, however, that he could not recommend correction of inequalities until the strikers returned to work.

President Wilson issued his appeal after he had studied a report, submitted by Secretary of Labor Wilson, on the coal situation in Illinois and Indiana, where a large share of the bituminous mines have shut down as a result of the walk-out.

**PHOTO PLAY THEATERS**  
KINGS THEATER AIRDOME Kings Highway  
Adjoining Kings Theater Near Delmar

**"GOING SOME"**  
REX BEACH'S LAUGH-PRODUCING FARCE  
ABOUT RUNNERS, ROTTERS AND ROMEO'S.

Tomorrow—Robert W. Chambers "The Fighting Chance."

**PERSHING THEATRE AND AIRDOME** AND **MOZART AIRDOME** Bayview

**LAST TIMES TONIGHT**  
WILLIAM S. HART  
—in—  
"SAND"

A Drama in Which a "Pinto" Pony Proves as Courageous as His Master.

Tomorrow—Tom Moore in "THE GREAT ACCIDENT."

**NEW GRAND 30c  
CENTRAL THEATERS** WEST END LYRIC  
COOL AS THE  
ENTERTAINMENT  
NORTHLAND

**LAST DAY—THEN GONE!**  
Clara Kimball Young  
"One Hour Before Dawn"

**"The Forbidden Woman"**  
WITH  
H. B. Warner  
A Drama of  
Mystery, Love  
and Thrilling  
Adventure.

**SKYDOME BOX OFFICE OPEN AT 6:30 P. M.**  
AT 2:30 P. M. AND 7:30 P. M.  
HUMPHREYS ORCHESTRA  
DAVID H. SILVERMAN, CONDUCTOR  
OF THE SKYDOME ORCHESTRA

**DELMAR CONGRESS**  
Constance Talmadge in  
"TWO WEEKS"

**EUGENE O'BRIEN**  
"THE FIGUREHEAD"

**CHAS. CLAFFIN ALLEN**  
CIRCUIT JUDGE  
REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES  
"Justice and Equality for All"

**CHAS. CLAFFIN ALLEN**  
CIRCUIT JUDGE  
REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES  
"Justice and Equality for All"

**CHAS. CLAFFIN ALLEN**  
CIRCUIT JUDGE  
REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES  
"Justice and Equality for All"

**CHAS. CLAFFIN ALLEN**  
CIRCUIT JUDGE  
REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES  
"Justice and Equality for All"

**CHAS. CLAFFIN ALLEN**  
CIRCUIT JUDGE  
REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES  
"Justice and Equality for All"

**CHAS. CLAFFIN ALLEN**  
CIRCUIT JUDGE  
REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES  
"Justice and Equality for All"

**CHAS. CLAFFIN ALLEN**  
CIRCUIT JUDGE  
REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES  
"Justice and Equality for All"

**CHAS. CLAFFIN ALLEN**  
CIRCUIT JUDGE  
REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES  
"Justice and Equality for All"

**CHAS. CLAFFIN ALLEN**  
CIRCUIT JUDGE  
REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES  
"Justice and Equality for All"

**CHAS. CLAFFIN ALLEN**  
CIRCUIT JUDGE  
REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES  
"Justice and Equality for All"

## President's Message Asks Strikers to Keep Contract



IN NEED  
AMERICAN AID

ard, Back From Five  
ay in Country, Says  
osis Is Problem.

ard, superintendent of  
Education and Char-  
of St. Louis, who re-  
nesday after a five  
in Rumania, his na-  
where he went as a  
for the Joint Distribu-  
e, said today that it  
America do all it can  
the spread of tubercu-  
one of the results of  
people during the war,  
he said, coupled with  
the infant mortality  
ly high, is the great  
Rumania faces.

nia prior to 1914 the  
ity rate was 56 per  
cent, he said, the  
ent rate in Rumania  
be surmised when one  
consideration the one  
thing there. The one  
is that the Rumanian  
is awake to the situa-  
to co-operate with  
of Bolshevism, he said  
chance for it in Ru-  
are uncensored and  
owed to say anything  
public. He told of a  
ation where the only  
was the red flag. The  
furnished police and  
ection for the march-  
of the Government's  
as when the employes  
sads struck," he said.  
ment immediately put  
military rule." If the  
any influence there was  
sity to demonstrate it."

and Queen, according  
a very democratic and  
in public, mingling with  
the streets, attending  
constantly working for  
of their people. Queen  
said, intends to visit  
the fall of 1921.

red by Street Car.  
Frong, 6 years old, of  
Appl avenue, suffered a  
ture of the skull, scalp  
hairs torn at 5 p. m.  
en he was struck by a  
car in front of 1318  
enth street. He was  
city hospital.

IN STEAMER  
CHOR  
ON  
Aug. 2  
Aug. 7  
Aug. 12  
Aug. 14  
Aug. 17  
Aug. 21  
Aug. 24  
Aug. 28  
Aug. 28  
Sept. 2

St. Louis

TO PLAY THEATERS

OUNT PICTURES

Kings Highway

Near Delmar

ME"

NG FARCE

ROMEOS.

Fighting Chance."

ART Delmar at

RDOME Bayard

ART

Proves

ACCIDENT."

EST END LYRIC

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

YRIC SKYDOME

Woman Whose Body Was Shipped  
From Detroit to New York in Trunk

MRS. KATHERINE LEROY.

FORMER ST. LOUISAN  
KILLED BY AUTO TRUCK

Mrs. Marion Harris Meets Death  
at Los Angeles,  
Cal.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 31.—  
Mrs. Marion Harris, 29 years old,  
formerly of 5943 Cates avenue, St.  
Louis, wife of John S. Harris, a  
prominent real estate man, was  
killed by a motor truck when she  
was waiting to board a street car at  
Rosewood and Western avenues to-  
day.

Witnesses told the police that the  
truck was being driven at high speed.  
The chauffeur was arrested.  
Harris took his family to Los An-  
geles three weeks ago and estab-  
lished a real estate agency there.  
They resided at 4811 Rosewood ave-  
nue. Mrs. Harris is survived by her  
husband and two children, Vanessa,  
10 years old, and Marion, 8.

JUDGES AT POLLS ORDERED  
TO COUNT BALLOTS JOINTLY

Election Commissioners Call At-  
tention to Rules Governing Offi-  
cials at Booths.  
In an effort to prevent the usual  
practice of Republican judges count-  
ing only Republican ballots and  
Democratic judges counting only  
Democratic ballots in primary elec-  
tions, a custom which, it has been  
charged, has been responsible for  
much fraud in primaries, the  
Joint Election Commissioners today  
called particular attention to that  
part of the general instructions to  
election officials requiring that all  
judges participate in the counting  
of all ballots.

PHOTO OF MAN WANTED IN  
TRUNK MURDER IDENTIFIED

Oscar J. Fernandez, Also Known as  
Eugene Leroy, Said to Be  
in Saitillo, Mexico.  
By the Associated Press.  
DETROIT, July 31.—A photo-  
graph, said to be that of Oscar J.  
Fernandez, reported to be in Saitillo,  
Mexico, was identified today as that  
of Eugene Leroy, wanted here in  
connection with the Detroit-New  
York trunk murder mystery, the po-  
lice announced.

The photograph, received from  
the San Antonio police, was shown  
to Patrolman Leo Trumbull, who  
knew Leroy intimately, and five  
other Detroit residents. All are  
said to have declared positively that  
the photograph was that of Leroy.  
Authorities here today still were  
awaiting word from Mexico on their  
request for Fernandez's apprehen-  
sion.

No Answer From McJinney.  
"At the City Club the other day I  
tried to get my opponent to state his  
position on another subject. (He re-  
ferred to a demand that McJinney  
say whether he was wet or dry.) I  
couldn't find out. Maybe you can.  
He said he was not answerable to  
me, and I guess he's right about that.  
Yet he may be insinuating that by re-  
fusing to answer me. If I can't learn  
where he stands I may have to vote  
for myself for Governor, and that  
would hardly be chivalrous. If I

SINN FEIN MOVE  
IS CALLED A SOVIET  
STROKE AT BRITAIN

Unionist Leaders Declare Bol-  
shevism and German Re-  
venge Are Apparent in Plot  
to Ruin England,

WALSH ALSO BLAMED  
FOR INCITING IRISH

Lloyd George Says Agitation  
May Soon Be Bared as  
World-Wide Conspiracy  
Emanating From Russia.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 31.—An official re-  
port concerning the reception Thurs-  
day by Premier Lloyd George of a  
deputation of Unionist peers and  
members of the House of Commons  
for discussion of Ireland, shows that  
the chief spokesmen were the Duke  
of Northumberland and Sir Edward  
Carson, the Unionist leader, both of  
whom emphasized that the Sinn Fein  
was part of a great world-wide con-  
spiracy in which Bolshevism and  
German revenge were playing an ac-  
tive part, aiming at the destruction  
of Great Britain.

The Duke of Northumberland al-  
luded to an alliance alleged to have  
been formed at the beginning of 1919  
between the Sinn Fein and Bolsh-  
evism through Dr. Patrick McCartan,  
the Sinn Fein "ambassador" to the  
United States, and declared that the  
program of the Sinn Fein was vir-  
tually identical with the program pro-  
pounded by the Third Internationale.

Blame Walsh Propaganda.  
Sir Edward Carson elaborated his  
theme of the existence in the United  
States and other parts of the world  
of propaganda bureaus representing  
the disaffected people of Egypt,  
India and Ireland. He said that he  
was from the time that Frank P.  
Walsh of the Irish propaganda  
bureau in America, came to Ireland  
last year that the Sinn Fein became  
unmanageable as a conspiracy which  
he said would eventually take the  
British Government. Sir Edward  
quoted from speeches of Judge Dan-  
iel F. Cohalan of New York to sup-  
port his arguments.

From several checks given by  
Bernheimer to St. Louis automobile  
dealers had been returned from the  
bank on which they were drawn,  
marked "insufficient funds," the  
matter was reported to the City At-  
torney, who called upon Bernheimer  
for an explanation. The latter,  
through an attorney asked for time.  
He said that he had inherited an es-  
tate from an uncle in New York and  
that as soon as he received his  
money he would settle with his credi-  
tors. The matter was held in abeyance.

Later, Arthur Zachritz, an attor-  
ney, representing J. Shepard Bar-  
clay, formerly of St. Louis but now  
of New York, reported that his client  
had cashed checks aggregating \$900  
for Bernheimer, which were not  
honored at the bank.  
Bernheimer told Barclay, according  
to a report, that he was erecting a  
garage in St. Louis and was pressed  
for ready cash in connection with  
the enterprise. The checks were  
turned over to the District Attorney  
in New York.

Shortly after his transaction with  
Barclay, according to Zachritz, Ber-  
nheimer returned to St. Louis and  
gave checks for amounts totaling  
\$550 to Robert E. Lee, editor of an  
automobile journal, with which he  
took up the checks protested here.  
These checks were honored, and in  
this way some of the money was re-  
gained.

Bernheimer is the son of the late  
Marcus Bernheimer, who was de-  
feated as Republican nominee for  
Mayor about 20 years ago.

Democrats Indorse Candidates  
Farris, Thomason and Cummings  
Upheld at Tenth Ward Meeting.  
About 200 Democrats attended a  
meeting last night of the Tenth  
Ward Democratic Club, 1822 Arse-  
nal street, called by City Commit-  
tee member Henry Stouffer, to give  
candidates a chance to meet his con-  
stituents.

After speeches by Lew R. Thoma-  
son, candidate for the Democratic  
nomination for Judge of the St. Louis  
Court of Appeals; by John Ptnas,  
president of the Retail Liquor Deal-  
ers' Association, as a representative  
of Frank H. Farris, candidate for  
the Democratic nomination for Gov-  
ernor, and by Campbell Cummings,  
candidate for the Democratic nomi-  
nation for Congress in the Tenth  
District, Farris, Thomason and Cum-  
mings were indorsed. Other speak-  
ers presented the claims of Charles  
H. Mayer for Governor and Breck-  
inridge Long for United States Sen-  
ator.

Veterinarians to Meet Here.  
By the Associated Press.  
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 31.—St.  
Louis was selected for the 1921 meet-  
ing of the Missouri Veterinary Medi-  
cal Association by the delegates in  
convention here yesterday. F. M. Ca-  
hill of St. Joseph was elected pres-  
ident and J. T. Jennings, St. Louis,  
trustee.

INQUEST INTO DEATH OF FOUR  
HELD OVER UNTIL TOMORROW

Granite City Coroner Seeks Wit-  
nesses Who Saw Street Car Strike  
Automobile.

The inquest into the accident early  
Tuesday morning at Maryville Cross-  
ing, near Mitchell, Ill., in which a street  
car of the Alton, Granite & St. Louis  
Traction Co. collided with an auto-  
mobile, killing four men, will be re-  
sumed at 10 o'clock tomorrow morn-  
ing, when Coroner Joseph Krill of  
Granite City expects to hear the tes-  
timony of three additional witnesses.  
As was stated in the Post-Dispatch  
yesterday, it was disclosed at the in-  
quest Thursday night that there  
were two passengers on the car and  
a woman in a small waiting station  
at the scene of the accident. The  
Coroner endeavored to get the names  
of these witnesses from the car  
crew but the latter, on the advice of  
the railway company's attorney,  
Trevor C. Nielson, refused to tell.  
As a result of his attitude, Nielson  
was ejected from the Coroner's of-  
fice.

Krill announced today that he  
had obtained the names of one of  
the passengers and the woman, and  
that he believed he would have the  
name of the second passenger before  
tonight. He was quite sure, he said,  
that he would be able to get the  
testimony of the three witnesses to-  
morrow morning.

GREENSFELDER HOME BURNS;  
LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$25,000

20-Room Structure, Near Clayton,  
Destroyed by Fire of Unknown  
Origin; Autoists Block Roads.

The former country residence of  
Judge Moses B. Greensfelder, a re-  
tired St. Louis attorney, four miles  
west of Clayton, was destroyed last  
night at 8 o'clock by a fire of unde-  
termined origin. "Bonfire," as the  
house was named, was a frame  
structure of 20 rooms and stood on  
a 14-acre tract on the Bonhomme  
and Olive Street roads. Louis Bock,  
caretaker, estimated the damage at  
\$25,000, part of which was covered  
by insurance.

The Clayton fire department was  
unable to check the flames. Bock,  
who occupied the house with his  
family, said he believed the fire was  
started by an oil stove or crossed  
wires.

The residence was leased for the  
summer to Joseph H. Senne, an ar-  
tist, who lived in the house with his  
family. The furniture in the house  
was the property of Greensfelder.  
Senne, with members of his family,  
was visiting relatives in Illinois at the  
time of the fire.

NEGRO WRITES "I. R. STUNG"  
CHECK AFTER LOSING \$6

Tells Police He Was Victimized Out  
of Money When Two Men Rolled  
"Six" With Dice.  
Fred Birt, 10 South Twenty-first  
street, a negro, who said he recent-  
ly came here from the south, told  
detectives of a new swindle in which  
he declared he was victimized out of  
\$6 by two negroes near Eighteenth  
and Market streets yesterday.

He said the men told him they  
were going to show him a "white  
man's game" and asked him to put a  
bill on the sidewalk. On up the  
\$2 bill he was told to put \$4  
more. He did.

EX-CONVICT CHARGED WITH  
THEFT OF 3 BARRELS OF WINE

Warrant Issued for Man Arrested  
When He Tried to Sell Liquor  
After Holdup.  
Assistant Circuit Attorney Connor  
today issued a warrant charging  
burglary and larceny against Ed  
Taylor, an ex-convict, in connection  
with the theft of three barrels of  
port wine from the Bourbon Mer-  
cantile Co., 208 Walnut street.

At the same time Connor refused  
to make a charge of receiving  
stolen property against Mike Ho-  
ganson, a former saloon keeper at Jeffer-  
son and Cass avenues, in whose  
garage, at 2312 Cass avenue, the  
barrels of wine were recovered. Ho-  
gan is an uncle of E. J. Hogan, a  
member of the State Legislature.

A few days ago three men entered  
the Bourbon Mercantile Co. at noon,  
held up and tied the employees, re-  
moved three barrels of port wine,  
valued at \$650, and drove away in a  
truck.

Later policemen arrested Taylor  
at Eighteenth and Market streets as  
he was trying to sell a bottle of port  
wine to a druggist. Hogan confessed  
that three men had sought his aid

Cox Makes Secret of One  
Paragraph in His Speech

The Newspaper Reporter Transcends the  
Candidate in Preparation of Address of  
Acceptance—Guards Against "Scoop."

By DAVID LAWRENCE,  
A Special Correspondent of the Post-  
Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1920.)

DATTON, O., July 31.—Gov. Cox,  
Democratic candidate for the presi-  
dency, and "Jimmy" Cox, newspa-  
per reporter and editor, are merged  
into one personality, but, as the  
writer visited the Democratic nomi-  
nee and watched him work on the  
speech of acceptance, there seemed  
no doubt that Jimmy Cox, active  
newspaperman, was predominant.  
Seated in his study on the upper  
floor of his country home, where he  
could rest his eyes on a landscape of  
transcendent beauty, the Governor  
had spread about him batches of  
copy paper, clippings, documents  
and the topics which will be dis-  
cussed in the speech and there is one  
passage in particular which he is  
guarding with the utmost care.

One reason why the writer could  
not help thinking it was Jimmy Cox,  
the newspaper man, rather than the  
candidate, who was working on that  
speech was the Governor's reference  
to the mysterious paragraph which  
he plans to insert in his speech at  
the last moment by giving it to the  
correspondents next Saturday to  
send by wire. Ordinarily a speech  
of this kind is prepared a week in  
advance so that it can be mailed to  
all the newspapers from coast to  
coast, and thus get the widest pub-  
licity. A small insert can readily  
be sent by wire, and one reason why  
Governor Cox doesn't want to put  
the particular paragraph in the  
speech ahead of time is his certain-  
ty that it will be promptly carried  
back to Republican headquarters.  
Sending a speech to hundreds of  
newspapers means having it pass  
through countless hands.

## Does Not Want to Be "Scooped."

Gov. Cox has proposed something  
which he wants to be the first to  
lay before the country. Maybe Sen-  
ator Harding will think well of it  
and imitate the Democratic nomi-  
nee. Maybe he will not. Anyway  
the Democratic nominee doesn't want  
to get "scooped" by the Republican  
nominee, and he is holding his an-  
nouncement till the last minute.

ST. LOUIS-ST. PAUL AIR MAIL  
SERVICE TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK

Dispatches from Washington last  
night stated that airplane mail ser-  
vice between St. Louis, St. Paul and  
Minneapolis will be inaugurated  
next week. The landing fields are  
ready at the terminals, and steps  
are to be taken to improve the St.  
Louis field which is said to wash  
out with every rain.

Five planes will be used for this  
service—two in the air and three  
kept in reserve. Otto Praeger, Sec-  
ond Assistant Postmaster-General,  
said that they were waiting on some  
of the parts of the fifth plane, which  
were to have been shipped from  
Cleveland to Chicago; and that he  
was expecting notification from Carl  
Egge, superintendent of the West-  
ern Division of the Aerial Mail Ser-  
vice, as to when the St. Louis sta-  
tion would be ready, and the first  
flights could be made.

## NEGRO DRUG ADDICTS FINED

Two Men Said They Got Prescrip-  
tions From Dr. Thos. S. Manning.  
William Bartley and Thad Mur-  
phy, negroes, of 116 Mullanphy  
street, were fined \$100 each in Po-  
lice Court today on a charge of va-  
grancy, after they had admitted  
that they were addicted to the use  
of morphine and cocaine.

They were arrested yesterday af-  
ternoon in a vacant house at 1708  
Franklin avenue. Murphy had four  
packages of morphine and a hypo-  
dermic needle. The negroes said they  
had been getting prescriptions for  
narcotics from Dr. Thomas S. Man-  
ning, 3367 Delmar boulevard, who  
is under sentence of two years in a  
Federal prison for violating the Har-  
rison anti-narcotic act.

Judge Mix ordered the prisoners  
sent to City Hospital No. 2 for treat-  
ment for the drug habit.

## CITY LOSES 15.6 PER CENT

Shapenning, Mich., Census Shows  
Decrease—Other Figures.  
By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, July 31.—Census  
figures issued today include:  
Caldwell, Kan., 2192; decrease 11,  
or 0.8 per cent.  
Albuquerque, N. M., 16,167; in-  
crease 4137, or 15.6 per cent.  
Ishpeming, Mich., 10,500; decrease  
1948, or 15.6 per cent.  
Worcester County, Massachusetts,  
including Worcester, 455,136; in-  
crease 58,478, or 13.2 per cent.  
Montgomery County, Ohio, in-  
cluding Dayton, 209,432; increase  
45,749, or 27.9 per cent.  
King County, Washington, includ-  
ing Seattle, 389,240; increase 104,-  
602, or 26.7 per cent.

DOES YOUR WATERFRONT  
NEED FIRE PROTECTION?

THE United States Navy is selling its  
most remarkable class of small boats,  
the Submarine Chasers, for one-fifth of  
their original cost. A slight amount of  
rebuilding will make ideal fire-boats. Your  
City should take immediate advantage of  
this exceptional opportunity to secure one  
or more for its Fire Department.

It will mean a reduction in your water-  
front insurance rates. It will also cut down  
actual fire damages along the water.

These vessels have been offered to your  
City Officials for from five to sixteen  
thousand dollars apiece, average boats  
costing \$12,500. They should be bought to  
protect you. Get in back of the measure  
to purchase them and insure yourself an  
adequate waterfront protection.

The City of Savannah has been negotiating  
for one to be used as a fire-boat and it was

estimated that the purchase would lower  
fire insurance rates along the water by ten  
per cent.

As police boats these big, ocean-going  
motor boats will also cut down thefts by  
river pirates and reduce burglary insur-  
ance on the wharves. They will also make  
ideal pilot boats, revenue cutters and ma-  
rine insurance patrol boats.

These boats cost the Navy about \$80,000  
each. They are 110 feet long and have a  
15-foot beam. Their three Standard marine  
engines give them a speed of 18 knots per  
hour.

They are ready for immediate delivery,  
berthed in the Navy Yards, awaiting pur-  
chasers. No delays, no red tape, no bids.  
Definite selling prices. Can be purchased  
at a reduction for cash or on a partial  
payment plan over a three-year period.

Mayors, Fire-Commissioners, Councilmen,  
Aldermen, Property-Owners.

Investigate this sale at once. An illustrated catalogue has been  
prepared, giving full details. Use the coupon, or telegraph.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS  
Navy Department, 168, Washington, D. C.

BUY IT FROM THE NAVY























Home  
Man and Pep  
in 80 Cards  
City Tourney

Wet Course, Local  
Display Good Form  
Qualifying.

way, with an 82, had the  
tying score of those en-  
city golf championship  
pleted their rounds be-  
today. Harold Long, Ar-  
man and Eddie Held, all  
st-Dispatch caddy tourna-  
previous seasons, followed  
being separated from  
by but a single stroke.  
scores were not much  
the earlier efforts and  
of the important cards  
those of Manion and  
no player had finished  
under 80. Two players  
ark. Walter Kossman of  
and Frank Pep, of the  
Golf Club.

an Makes Low Score.  
came home with a 73  
nine holes, the nearest  
ar turned in during the  
first nine men to turn in  
one negotiated either the  
incoming nine holes un-  
ing made his outward four.  
Five of the early scores  
higher and one was over

the players who turned in  
by the noon hour started  
favorable weather condi-  
to run into heavy showers,  
red up the course.

	Out.	In.	Total.
Manion	41	41	82
Long	39	44	83
Harold	42	42	84
Harold	42	43	85
Harold	51	44	95
Harold	50	45	95
Harold	52	47	99
Harold	43	56	99
Harold	52	50	102
Harold	49	59	108
Harold	43	47	90
Harold	41	42	83
Harold	41	42	83
Harold	45	53	98
Harold	54	54	108
Harold	41	39	80
Harold	49	44	93
Harold	42	38	80
Harold	54	54	108
Harold	45	46	91
Harold	43	38	81
Harold	42	45	87

ar's tournament did not  
ge or as attractive a field  
as did the previous ones,  
ent champion, James Man-  
Midland Valley Country  
nded his title instead of  
the Western Open at Chi-  
had originally planned.  
ell knows contestant was  
ockenkamp, the Midland  
rant, who won the St.  
rict Association title in

TE CLUB FIGHT  
ULTS IN KNOCKOUT  
eduled eight-round boxing  
the Lafayette Club's box-  
m last night ended in a  
when Battling Johnny  
ut Kid Ash in the fourth  
y and Young Saunders  
eight-round draw. Fall  
pointed Young Costello,  
H and Canon Ball Mitchell  
will box in the club's  
re. 8

by Burke Outspelled.  
Tex., July 31.—Harry  
ddleweight, of Akron, O.,  
paper decision over Tom-  
of St. Louis in 10 rounds.

WAY"

BUSINESS  
TRAVEL

SPECIAL  
1:45 P. M.  
7:40 A. M.

WK"  
1:43 P. M.  
7:43 A. M.  
Stops

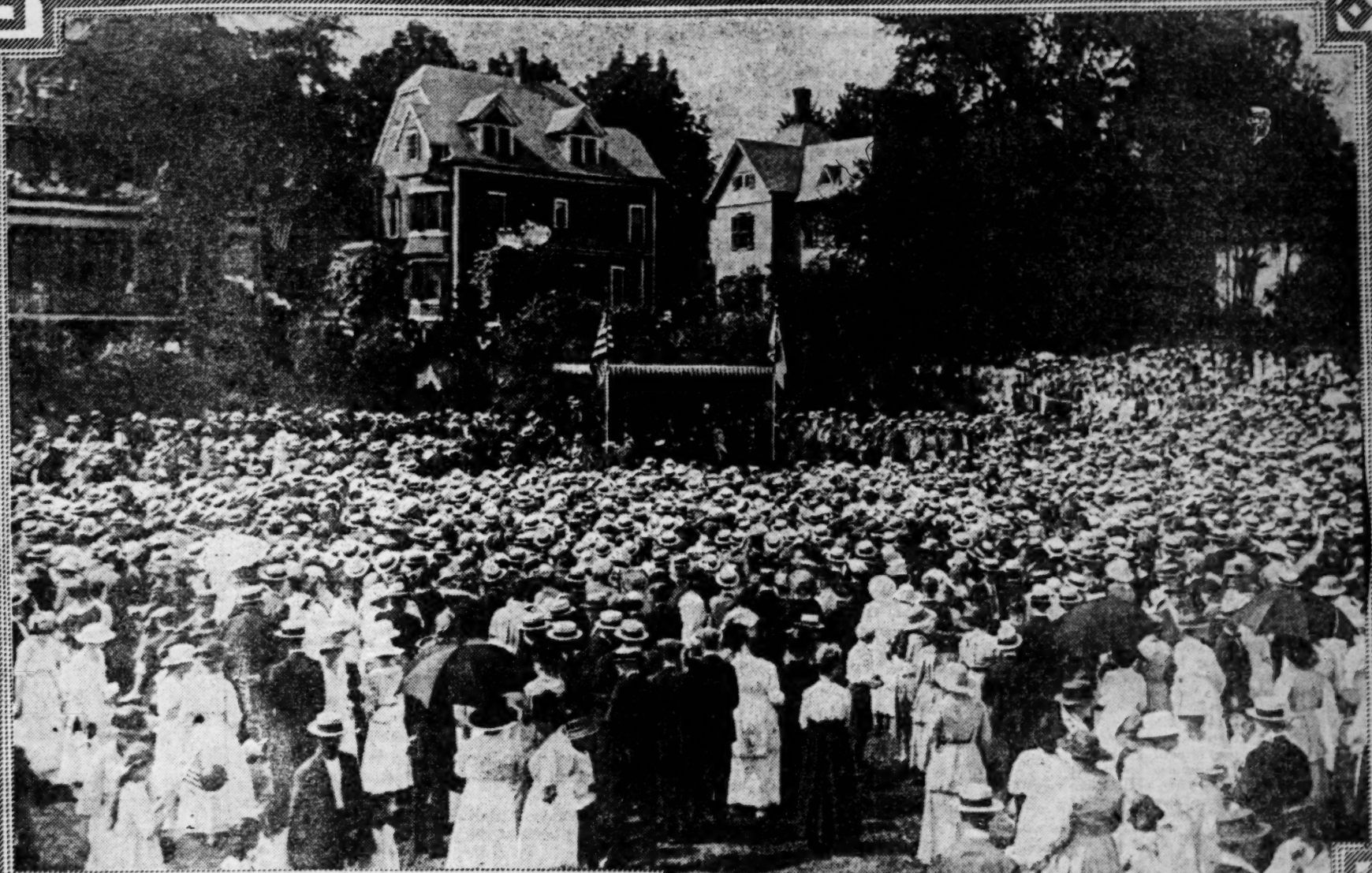
TRAINS  
St. Louis 8:45 A. M.,  
Train, leaving St.  
9:00 P. M.  
is 9:00 P. M., arriv-  
is 9:03 A. M., arriv-

air Car (free of ex-  
Observation Cars,  
to Charlevoix and  
quette Railroad.  
Louis let us attend

ALTON



Part of the throng  
which greeted Mary  
and Doug in New  
York on their return  
from short honeymoon  
trip to Europe.  
—Copyright, Underwood &  
Underwood.



Scene at Northampton, Mass., when Gov. Coolidge was  
formally notified of his nomination as Vice President on  
the Republican ticket. —Wide World Photos.



Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
Democratic nominee for  
Vice President, mounted  
on his favorite horse,  
Bobby. Roosevelt is an  
enthusiastic and skillful  
rider.  
—International.



Flags of the United States and Canada being carried in the  
parade of Orangemen at Belfast, July 12. Sir Edward  
Carson addressed a crowd of more than 20,000.  
—Underwood & Underwood.



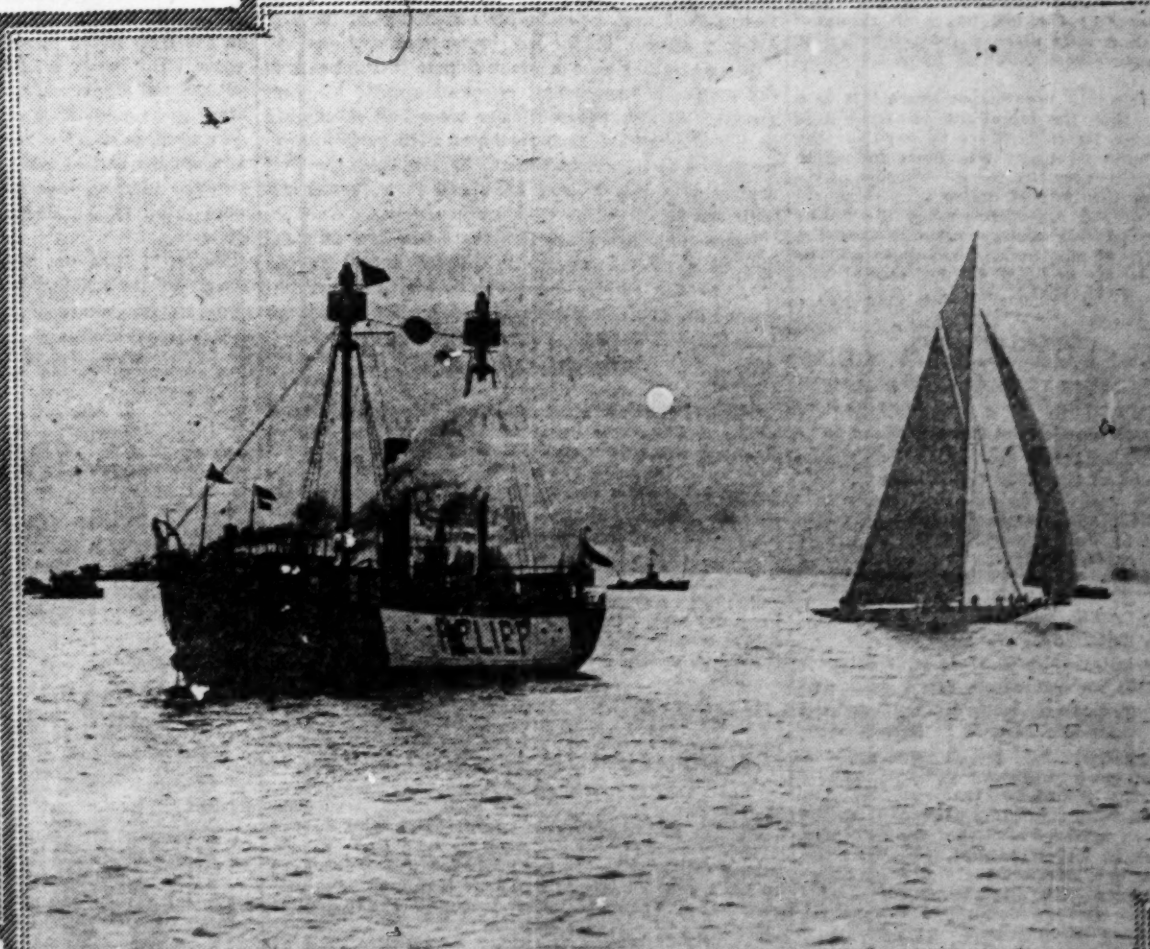
"Close-up" of Gov. Coolidge as he formally accepted nomi-  
nation for "fifth wheel" of the executive coach.  
—Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



Broom corn 12 feet high raised by Thomas Grady, 7301 Bruno avenue, Maplewood,  
in his back yard. Broad-leaved plants in foreground are tobacco.



Even the former Kaiser couldn't call  
this a "scrap of paper." It is array of  
documents comprising peace treaty of  
Allies with Austria.  
—Underwood & Underwood.



Resolute, which defended the America's cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock  
is seen crossing the finish line in final and decisive race of the series.  
—Wide World Photos.



## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
Dec. 12, 1878  
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.  
Twelfth and Olive Streets.

POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION  
Six Months' Average, 1920:  
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....200,563

## THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight for the rights of the people, never belong to any party, always oppose privilege and public plunder, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be swayed by merely passing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

"Suspended Telephone Subscribers."  
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The editorial in your paper of July 24, headed "The Suspended Telephone Subscriber," touches on a subject not generally understood, partially because of the difficulty of fully advising telephone users about conditions governing our collection. Thank you for the interest you have taken and will appreciate the publication, if possible, of the following explanations:

The Bell Telephone Co. in St. Louis has more than 60,000 accounts to collect each month. Telephone bills are rendered on the first of the month for service furnished the previous month. On an average over 50,000 of the 60,000 bills are paid by the 15th.

About the 15th of the month a force of clerks tabulate the unpaid accounts and send a written reminder to each subscriber on the list. This notice on an average brings immediate response from 10 per cent of the 50,000 or 10,000 outstanding accounts. Others respond within a few days.

There usually remain about 5000 unpaid bills on the 25th of the month, when a check is made. These subscribers are called by telephone and verbally reminded of their delinquency. This message generally brings in 60 per cent of the outstanding accounts, so that when a revised list of unpaid accounts is made a day or two later less than 2000 names appear.

This list then is subdivided by central offices. That is to say, the Canby, Olive, Forest, etc., subscribers whose bills are unpaid are segregated, and to each central office is sent a list of the unpaid accounts for that office.

This list goes to the wire chief, who places on the subscriber's line a colored signal, indicating that outward service from that particular telephone will be suspended, unless an emergency call is involved, such as a call for a physician or to the Fire and Police Departments.

The wire chief gives the list to the chief operator, who changes her records to correspond. All inward calls to the suspended subscriber's telephone are handled as usual. Calls originating at the subscriber's station, excepting emergency calls, are handled specially by connecting the subscriber with the collection department, or with the chief operator outside business hours, so that the subscriber may be reminded again of the oversight of the telephone bill.

But to follow these routines it is obviously necessary to have a large force of clerks to handle the clerical work. The expense incurred thereby should, in all fairness to the subscribers who pay their bills within a reasonable time, be kept as low as possible. The expense incurred by reason of a few who fail to pay their bills within 25 days after the close of the month in which the service has been rendered.

Therefore, the telephone company has, with the approval of the Public Service Commission, adopted a collection measure which is called the "restoration charge." This is a charge of \$1.00 made against those subscribers who do not, or made arrangements to pay, their accounts by the 31st of the month. It should be noted in this connection that service is not suspended until three weeks after the bill has been rendered and then only after a mailed notice to the subscriber, followed by a telephone call.

It is not a revenue measure. It is a dollar that the telephone company does not wish its subscribers to pay, but the telephone company has been forced to adopt this measure for the purpose of reducing the cost of collections. The results of our experience since the application of this charge indicate that the number of suspensions necessary will be reduced by at least 75 per cent.

F. O. HALL, General Manager.

## Around the Loop.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
For five years I have been paying street car fare in St. Louis and have had to stand up most of the time, or spend 10 or 15 minutes riding around the loop on the east end of the Olive line during the afternoon rush. Why do the conductors permit passengers to ride from Twelfth street to Fourth street, then west, with every car filled before it gets to Fourth street?  
A PASSENGER.

## The Renters' League.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
The letter from Y. S. in your columns demands an immediate reply, and the most immediate reply is to join the No. Tenants' League. Every renter, whether he is at present the victim of a profiteer or not, should join for tomorrow he may be. The people who rent are regarded as the common herd. I know that the Governor refuses to call a special session of the Legislature because there are no questions of sufficient importance for consideration. The only way you will be regarded as of sufficient importance is when you stand as one great united organization; by your strength able to demand that the State furnish you protection. Put every man who seeks public office on record, and be either there, your mandate or goes into political oblivion.  
RENTER.

## THE SENATORIAL SITUATION.

Charles M. Hay, candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, is right. He is not a pussyfoot. On the prohibition question he is dry, bone dry. He is thoroughly identified as an Anti-Saloon Leaguer and prohibition leader.

Mr. Hay is no less outspoken in his advocacy of the League of Nations. He has vigorously and ably advocated it and was the leader of the Democratic movement to indorse the League and repudiate Senator Reed.

Differing with Mr. Hay on the principle of Federal prohibition and the undemocratic provisions of the Volstead act, we respect him for his candor and courage. But mere candor and courage do not always win. They may place a man in direct opposition to a powerful sentiment against his position. He may be candidly wrong. Undoubtedly Mr. Hay is in danger of alienating a considerable percentage of Democrats—not only those who oppose all prohibition, but those who oppose Federal prohibition and its tyrannical measures and methods. He may invite defeat in the election, even if nominated, by his extreme position on that subject.

On the other hand, Judge Priest is an able and fearless advocate of democratic principle in opposition to Federal prohibition, but is an outspoken opponent of the League. We do not see how he can be elected on his platform.

Breckinridge Long, who stands squarely upon a pro-League platform, evades the prohibition issue. He is a pussyfoot on that question and is not the equal of Hay in his ability to defend the League on the rostrum. The Democrats are in a dilemma between an able bone-dry League advocate, an able wet League opponent and the neutral League advocate.

The Republicans are in somewhat the same dilemma by having two senatorial candidates for the League, one neutral on prohibition—Spencer—and one against prohibition—Davis—with a third—Minnis—who is half wet, but wholly against the League. The League of Nations has been made by both parties the paramount issue of the campaign. It will be interesting to see how the voters view it, with the Anti-Saloon League and the out-and-out wets determined to keep prohibition to the fore.

## A CITIZEN'S ISSUE.

The New Constitution Association, at its Friday meeting, was wisely counseled to avoid even the appearance of affiliation with any political party group.

This is a question of direct personal concern to all citizens. The present Constitution, however admirable at the time of its adoption, has become something of a ball and chain on the State of Missouri. It should be discarded for an instrument which shall liberate the energy, intelligence and ambition of our entire citizenship.

To no party, to no group, may appeal be made in behalf of the change. The new Constitution, if properly drafted, will benefit all citizens. The support of all citizens must be sought.

Banker Wade enjoyed his visit to Europe, saw many points of interest, and, we should say, dined well.

## REALIZING THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

The congestion at the railroad ticket offices and the animation along the Midway at the Eighteenth street station may seem to show little, if any, diminution from former years, and still an unprecedented number of St. Louisans must be spending the current summer in their St. Louis homes.

The only wonder is that others than St. Louisans are not St. Louis summer resorters in formidable bodies. At what resort could better tempered, more attractive weather be found, up to date? With exceptions certainly not greater than those at the much-frequented places on the mountains, along the lakes, adjacent to the ocean, the nights have been cool and sleep-inducing. The hours of hot sunshine have been modified with constant breezes having just a touch of ice in them. Refreshing rains have been frequent. Those who have not fled from these advantages to seek elsewhere for others less fine in quality find their surroundings most satisfying, even if familiar. Men and women who have labored long for the ideals of the city beautiful in St. Louis may find compensation for their toil in this delightful summer. St. Louis has never looked better during the heated season. Abundant moisture has given the verdure a vivid green, the grass a smoother, more velvety thickness, the shrubbery a denser contour, the trees a deeper, more agreeable shade than ever before. And this is true not alone of the show places, the rolling acres of Forest Park and the elaborate adornment of the proprietary streets, but of less pretentious sections.

Ten years has seen a great change in St. Louis in the matter of ornamental effect obtainable by plant growth. Streets whose former trees had succumbed to city smoke have been replanted with varieties best suited to the environment. Streets from the first neglected in this respect have had their former default remedied.

These plantings of recent years are just now attaining a growth where they make appeal to the eye. If the slightly improvements already accomplished St. Louis is given every reason for continuing

## EDITORIAL SPARKS.

This third party platform reads like the dream of a Marxian Socialist who has fallen asleep over a poem on the golden age.—Boston Herald.

The hour glass waist continues to be fashionable for men. Alas for those once famous beer glass waists that so many of us spent time and money in accumulating.—Nashville Banner.

Jennie: So you finally proposed to her. I suppose she said, "This is so sudden." Jack: No, she said it wasn't sudden enough. She had accepted Tom the night before.—Boston Transcript.

"I reckon, daughter, that young man's watch must be fast." "What makes you think so, pa?" "Why, when you were seeing him out the door last night I heard him say 'just one,' and it wasn't much past 12 o'clock."—Boston Transcript.

Brown, dictating to his typist: "But why do you stop so often? Can't you keep up with me? Typist, who is rather shaky in her spelling: Oh, I can keep up with your dictation, but your language is so eloquent that I frequently find myself spellbound."—Fitzburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"This line in your hand," said the girl who had studied palmistry, "indicates that you have a brilliant future before you." "Is that so?" queried the young man. "Yes," continued the maid, "but this other line indicates that you are too slow to overtake it."—Boston Transcript.

effort along this line. The work must go forward, must be amplified, must bring under its influence sections and districts that so far have not yielded to its gracious touch.

## HARDING'S MEANINGLESS GESTURE.

Mr. Taft has finally broken his brooding editorial silence to comment on the Harding acceptance speech. Because of loyalty to party the reprimand is couched gently, but, even so, the utter futility of the candidate's position on the League of Nations is exposed, and the dramatic pledge to sign a resolution of peace so soon as a Republican Congress passes it is shown to be a meaningless campaign gesture.

Should Congress pass a mere declaration of peace, Mr. Taft says, and Germany adopt a similar declaration, it would be an empty incident. There would remain the necessity of drawing up a treaty, an undertaking beset with many difficulties and fraught with dangers. The former President does not specify the latter in detail, feeling, it may be assumed, that such a recital would be an affront to popular intelligence.

If, however, Congress should adopt a resolution of peace it would necessarily contain conditions and stipulations, which, in Mr. Taft's judgment, Germany would be loath to approve. For there is a treaty of peace which Germany has signed, and the reputation of those obligations is too hazardous a venture for Germany to embark on even at the instigation of a group of American politicians.

So the stilted front-porch pledge is dismissed from the practicabilities and the question of what Mr. Harding is likely to do in the matter of making peace with Germany is candidly discussed. It is Mr. Taft's judgment that Mr. Harding, if elected President, will submit the treaty of Versailles, with the Lodge reservations, to the Senate. The candidate's individual record, along with that of the Republican Senate, make such procedure consistent. The stern necessity of inexorable facts and conditions compels such action as the only course for practical statesmanship to follow. The interlude where malevolent partisanship could exercise its genius for harassing a President of other political affiliation will have passed with Republican victory. The Harding administration will be confronted with the responsibility of doing something—of making peace.

The vague fraternity of nations, bound together by an unwritten code of lovely intentions, as haltingly depicted by Mr. Harding, is a visionary conception. Mr. Taft thinks, a fancy done in water colors. Meanwhile the League of Nations exists, a functioning institution, with which this nation must identify itself, not only as a matter of common honesty, but as a matter of common sense.

Such is the substance of Mr. Taft's comment on the Harding acceptance speech. It may be doubted whether Mr. Taft realizes the predicament in which this commentary places Mr. Harding. It is undeniable, however, that if Mr. Taft is right, Mr. Harding is deceiving Senator Johnson, who fully expects President Harding to repudiate the Versailles treaty. And if Senator Johnson is right, then Mr. Harding is deceiving Mr. Taft and all friends of the covenant, because Senator Johnson is supporting Mr. Harding with the distinct understanding that President Harding will repudiate the Versailles treaty, Lodge reservations and all.

It looks as if Mr. Harding will soon have to tell us just what Candidate Harding means to do. The conflicting constructions of Mr. Harding's speech by Mr. Taft and Senator Johnson demand of Candidate Harding the plain, unequivocal truth.

## A COURTHOUSE CLEANING.

Exemption from jury service is one of the favors of the courthouse political ring dispenses as a means of retaining influential friendships and winning new ones.

It is a vicious practice. It obstructs the organization of juries. It necessarily lowers the level of such bodies. The result is that needless expense is imposed on litigants. Besides delaying justice, it may well be that it sometimes defeats justice.

The whole ugly system should be abolished. No function of the court should be under the contaminating sway of a party organization. When politicians prostitute the courts to their personal and political advantage they are gnawing at the foundation of our Government.

Let there be a courthouse cleaning.

Moreover, the women are not going to worry much about a coal famine in late July, with August hurrying along with a fur sale.

## THE STEEL STRIKE REPORT.

The attempt of the Steel Trust to prevent the publication of the Interchurch World Movement's report on the steel strike turned out to be a decided boom-crash. The report is said to have received the widest publicity of any similar document. It was carried by every press association, and every principal newspaper. In addition to all others that made requests therefor—got the text of more than 90,000 words. Reports received indicate that nearly 200,000 columns of space were given to this document throughout the United States.

The next time the Steel Trust feels injured by a report of its industrial relationships it will insist upon its immediate publication.

## "AW, COME ON OUTSIDE!"



—Memphis Commercial Appeal.



## THE BOSS SYSTEM.

## JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH  
by Clark McDooms

## FREE VERSE.

THE other day I came down from the country pretty much covered with chiggers.

I was telling another man who lives in the country about it, and he admitted he also had them.

Then another man who had been out in the country on his vacation came over and said he had chiggers.

We were talking about it when a fourth man joined us and asked us what is good for chiggers.

He was just going to the country.

The curious thing about it is that chiggers are abundant in places which have not had them hitherto.

Formerly we supposed that chiggers lived in certain places, and that to get chiggers you had to go to such places.

That seems not to be the case now.

You can get chiggers anywhere outside the city limits.

The farmers get them working in the fields. They are on the hills, where the grass is dry, and they are in the bottoms where there isn't any grass.

Old logs are full of them. Something has upset the balance of nature, and whatever held chiggers down isn't doing it for us any longer.

There never were so many chiggers, and there never were so many people going around with chigger bites.

Anyway, we four who had chiggers or were going out for them talked about remedies. I related what a farmer had told me—that in going into the fields he had to rub his body every morning with a slightly-kerosened rag.

Everybody seemed to think this sounded reasonable.

Then one of the men who had chiggers said permanganate of potash in a five per cent solution would stop them about where they were and end the itch.

I started for a drug store upon that advice. The druggist didn't seem to be enthusiastic about the remedy.

He thought chloroform better. So I took some chloroform, too.

It seems that more things bite us since the country went dry.

We take more kinds of bottles with us on fishing and camping trips than we used to.

Probably it is the dries who have upset the balance of nature.

If it is, we hope chiggers bite them to death.

No. 342: Sign on Franklin avenue:  
Charlie Chaplin  
Looking for a Wife  
In Four Parts  
He won't find her.  
No. 1485276421: In the window of a barber shop on North Broadway:  
Shine your shoes and curve your hair;  
It makes you look like a millionaire.  
Shine your shoes and make them gloss.  
Jump in the river and it never comes off.  
Dyed is getting away from us again. In this same shop:  
Shoes Shined and Dyed  
Everybody work hard. We seem to be losing ground.  
No. 65: Thank Heaven, our policemen are getting sharper than they used to be, if we may judge by the following headlines:  
Homes Burned After Gang Cuts  
Hair of Girl With Policeman

## OUR OWN REEDY STORIES.

Years ago there was a literary society among newspaper writers whose meeting place was in the back of a saloon. Reedy was, of course, a member of the circle. The boys were accustomed to reading their own productions, and there was good-natured tolerance of stuff which seemed a little ambitious for newspaper purposes while still something short of great literature such as an aspirant to get into books and magazines. At any rate, a reporter from the Westliche Post arose one late afternoon and read something in German. This was even longer than most things the society had been punished with from time to time, and Reedy's leaning head fell down upon his chest and he finally rested upon the table in sleep. The reader eventually closed, and there was a right hearty hush when he sat down. Probably he was being applauded for sitting down rather than for being the author of the manuscript which he had just worked off on the circle. However that might have been, the applause waked Reedy, who raised his head, discovered the author subsiding, and exclaimed in his inimitable manner as he emphasized judgment by thumping the table with one of his fists, "Best German epigram I ever heard!"

Some years ago Just a Minute went to a Caledonian banquet at the Planters Hotel. Ascending the stairs to the parlor floor before the banquet began, we found Reedy, the late Edward Devoy and Jack Leahy standing in something of the manner of guests of honor, greeting everybody and by everybody greeted. Just a Minute looked these three Irishmen over and said:

"I thought this was a Scotch banquet." Reedy answered in his gargantuan laughter, affecting caution:

"Fush, mon! It is a Scotch banquet, but they have had to send out for Irish orators."

Only Eugene Field left St. Louis as rich a fund of stories about literary finance as Reedy has left. It may be said of Reedy that he some time borrowed money of everyone he knew and that he sometime loaned money to everyone who knew him. One day he met a friend to whom he already owed something like a hundred dollars in small loans. The friend guessed from the warmth of Reedy's greeting, that something was to be added to this, so he anticipated the most ingratiating of light touches by announcing at once that he would not let Reedy have another cent.

"See here," said Reedy. "You want to quit, and so do I. I'll tell you what I'll do. Lend me \$1 and I'll never ask you for another dollar as long as I live."

"Done!" cried the friend, whipping out his purse.

Reedy got the \$1, and was on his way when an after-thought struck him and he came back.

"I want to show you how I appreciate this," he said. "I am to have a meeting of my creditors in Exposition Hall tomorrow night, and I want you to address the overflow on Twelfth street."

## DISINTEGRATION.

WE dance the doubtful dances of our day: We sing the feid uncynopated lay. Needless that Goths and Vandals crouch afar,  
Noting the decadence these things display.  
So short a time! So short a time, to still The memory of all our sacred pain,  
When Youth lay stretched, a sacrificial lane,  
That might walk in safety to the hill Of quietness and peace; and yet our will Is not to slight or minimize our gain.  
Hail once confined within its staid place  
Now permeates the fabric of the race,  
Eating the fibers, till our weakened souls Forget that they are sane and go the pace.  
MARY STERLING.

## The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

## GOV. COX'S RESERVATIONS.

FROM THE NEW REPUBLIC.  
FROM Gov. Cox comes an interesting statement, important if true. The New York Times in a special dispatch from Dayton asserts that he will propose two reservations: one that the United States act only in accordance with the Constitution, the other as follows: "That the United States signs with the agreement and understanding that all the signatories are bound together for only one reason—to keep the peace of the world." This in our opinion is the best reservation ever proposed. If Gov. Cox means by it completely to remove all obligations to enforce the treaty, to preserve the valuable consultative machinery of the covenant, and yet to leave the United States free to decide on its merits whether any particular proposal is for peace or imperialism. The obligation would then cease to be that of preserving the status quo; it would be transformed into due notice that the United States will grasp at opportunities to preserve the peace. Between peace and the status quo there is a whole world of difference. If Gov. Cox will indicate that difference he will have untangled the treaty snarl.

## WAR IN THE BALKANS.

ARTHUR BULLARD in Harper's.  
THIS war started in the Balkans. It will not be over till there is peace in the Balkans." An official of the French Foreign Office expressed this opinion early in 1915, and the saying has circulated widely among the Entente diplomats. I heard it again not long ago in Washington, with this addition, "It is premature to begin talking of the next war—this one is not over yet in the Balkans." No one finds the most recent attempt to settle the Balkan problem satisfactory. The chauvinists of each country concerned are angry because their Governments did not get more of the loot. The liberals everywhere realize that it is an unjust, and therefore an unstable, settlement, which can only be maintained by force and a constantly increasing militarism. The spirit of the 14 points, which the associated nations accepted as the basis of peace, has nowhere been so completely ignored as in this latest attempt to pacify the Balkans. If the American program was sound, this arrangement is unsound. It is a fairly safe prophecy that the Bulgarian treaty will be the least permanent of the documents signed at Paris. It is the most unjust.

## THE NEW JAPAN.

BASIL MATTHEWS in the Venture (English Quaker Monthly).  
IT is by blending the strength of the old regime with the speed and fire of the young ideas of the West that Japan has leaped full-armed into the arena for the struggle for the mastery of the Pacific. Japan's high birth-rate and general vigor have given her the raw material of empire. Her more than Roman dedication of the Emperor, her wonderful traditions of heroism, the spirit of which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive, imperial world of the West. With a consummate unexampled in history Japan has made an effective contribution of Western education, with Teutonic thoroughness, but with a far more than Teutonic brilliance, she seized the essential principles of our industrial system. As an immediate result of the rise of Japan and her new power, which is the Samurai class; her great resources of plugging industrialism; all these were tools ready to the hand of imperial ambition when once it was stirred by contact with the clamorous, competitive



# GAGE'S OFFICE MACKINTOSH

By ELIZABETH JORDAN

FOURTH INSTALLMENT.  
ONE day he pleasantly but flatly disagreed with Bradley on a matter of office policy. He had often done this, and Bradley was big enough to take it good-humoredly. This day Bradley turned on him with quick decision. Gage stared at him. "Great Scott, I don't want to do that," he began. "You know I follow your orders. I merely told you what I think because you've encouraged me to."

"That's all right," Bradley's words came crisp. "Now I want to know what Haskins thinks. Go and ask him."

"Why don't you?"  
Bradley looked straight at him.  
"Go and ask him," he repeated, and this time he spoke in a tone of curt command.

Gage went rather dazedly. He wasn't at all nervous. He had never been afraid to talk to Haskins. But he was afraid that Bradley was annoyed. Then the solution of the situation flashed upon him. Bradley, good old Bradley, was giving him his chance—his chance to show Haskins his new color and personality! The revelation was alarming. What if the new color and personality didn't come up to the scratch? His heart dropped a beat. Then, with set teeth, he strode to the door of the private office, knocked once and entered without waiting for permission.

Haskins, bent over his desk in august isolation, raised his head and grunted. Young Gage took the chair beside the boss's desk and plunged at once into the subject of his mission. But even as he spoke he realized that he was reverting to the manner he had always worn with Haskins—a manner self-contained, cool and, yes, colorless.

"Mr. Haskins," he said, "Mr. Bradley and I differ about that Wetmore matter." Haskins grunted again. Leaning back in his chair, he stared at the caller. Haskins was in an ugly mood, and in such moods it was his pleasant habit to charge at anyone who approached him. He charged at Gage now, head down.

"Oh, you differ, do you?" he asked ironically. "How do you differ?"

The office mackintosh of which Hope had spoken was well in place again and buttoned tight. "Well, sir, I think—"

"Guess we'll hear what Bradley thinks first," mumbled Haskins. "We can wait a bit for the rest."

The snub was so unexpected that Gage crimsoned and his spirit rallied. A few buttons burst from the office mackintosh.

"You know exactly what Bradley thinks, sir," he reminded his employer. "He told you yesterday. I was trying to save your time. But if you have forgotten," he added, with a sudden grin.

The grin was an illuminating one. It was based on the fact that Gage had scored twice and that he knew it. Haskins boasted of the fact that he never forgot anything. The boss saw that grin, but ignored it.

"I inferred that some new development had come up," he snapped. "Otherwise I don't see why I'm bothered with the thing again."

Under his bushy eyebrows he stared with hot eyes at the youngster who had had the impudence to take a "rise" out of him. That remark would hold him a minute, he thought. But it didn't. Young Gage grinned again.

"A new development has come up," he said cheerfully. "I don't agree with Mr. Bradley's handling of the matter."

"Oh, you don't?" The boss was now enraged and pawing. "I guess we'll let Bradley settle it," he announced. "What Bradley says here goes," he added. "Is that clear?"

"Yes, sir, it is," Gage said on his feet now. He was mad clear through and he showed it. He reached the door in four long strides. Then, stopping, with his hand on the knob, he said, conversationally: "I'll say good-by, Mr. Haskins. I'm leaving Saturday."

Haskins took the remark in silence, though it startled him. The boy was valuable to the firm and he knew it. He had not meant the interview to end in such a manner.

"That's the first I've heard of it," he snapped,



"Do you think I'm the kind of a bound that would come sneaking into you behind Bradley's back?"

as Gage opened the door. "When did you resign?"

"This very minute," Young Gage sent back the reply from the door sill. As he shut the door he was recalled by a bellow from within.

"Come back here!"

Gage went back. He was still very angry and the steady eyes he fixed on his employer betrayed it. His smile had wholly disappeared.

"What does this nonsense mean? Are you as enough to think that you know more than Bradley?"

Haskins was sparring for time. In his heart he was afraid. Bradley would be furious, and Bradley was one of the few indispensable men he had. Also, he now realized he himself had shown up very well in the little engagement just ended. Gage was speaking.

"It means just this, Mr. Haskins," he said formally, "I don't think I know better than Mr. Bradley, but he has always been kind enough to listen to me on the few occasions when we have differed."

He did not add, as he might have done, that very often Bradley had come round to his (Gage's) point of view and had been glad of it, as he would probably do in the present instance. Bradley, he knew, would not have sent him to Haskins unless Gage had a good case.

"Today Mr. Bradley himself sent me to you," he ended. Haskins thought he saw an outlet.

"Why the devil didn't you tell me that in the beginning?" he demanded.

Gage's nerves snapped. Tearing off his office mackintosh, he hurled it at his employer's feet. The week had been a hard one and this episode was the climax.

"Why the devil didn't you know it?" he retorted fiercely. "Do you think I'm the kind of bound that would come sneaking in to you behind Bradley's back?"

Haskins wheeled in his chair and stared at him.

"I don't know anything about the kind you are," he snapped, but his voice and manner had undergone a change.

"Then it's high time I resigned. Good-day, sir," Gage was again on his way to the door.

"Hold on a minute," Haskins had done some quick thinking in the last minute and a half. Now he made one of the snapshot decisions for which he was famous.

"I was wrong, my boy," he said, frankly. "I haven't a leg to stand on. You must lay it to the—Oh, well, to the heat or something."

The austere features of George Gage relaxed. Almost unwillingly, he grinned.

"If that's an apology, sir," he said, "I accept it—and we'll consider the incident closed."

"No, we won't. There's something else."

Haskins was interested in this fellow who had beaten him at every point of the little verbal battle just ended. He admired the boy—and when

the youngster grinned like that there was something very likable about him. Also, Haskins was greatly surprised and intrigued. He could not reconcile this young volcano with the quiet youth who had heretofore made an interview so colorless. Jove, it had plenty of color now!

"Sit down," he said, thoughtfully. "Bradley was speaking to me a few days ago about Walton's job. We haven't filled it yet, you know. Been looking around. Do you think?"

A little later young Gage dropped into the chair beside Hope Strong and mopped his moist forehead with an immaculate handkerchief.

"I've had a rather strenuous time with the boss," he confessed. "I was insulted. I insulted him. I resigned, was reinstated and promoted; and it all happened in six minutes. Some speed, eh, for a slow one. Now," his voice grew serious, "will you dine with me tonight and go to the theater to celebrate? There are a million things I want to ask you about."

"Of course I'll go, and I congratulate you on your promotion. It's just too wonderful to have it come so soon," Hope was radiant. "But I don't have to answer all the million questions tonight, do I?"

George Gage's answer was prompt.

"Hardly. We've got all the rest of our lives together to talk things over in," he assured the lady, with his illuminating boyish grin.

(Copyright, 1929, by Elizabeth Jordan.)

Playing the Wise Virgin was nice, but Time was inexorable.

## THE WISE VIRGIN

By GEORGE WESTON

Begins in tomorrow's Post-Dispatch.

## THE WEEKLY HEALTH TALK

By DR. MAX C. STARKLOFF,  
Health Commissioner of St. Louis.

MILK is a universal food. It is partaken of by practically every person in some form every day. During infancy and old age and to those debilitated by disease it is practically the only available food.

Its universal use and value makes it necessary that it be of the best quality and that it be scrupulously clean, the latter because no other food is so susceptible to contamination. The Health Department expands constant effort to see that it is produced and delivered in a clean manner.

Today practically all milk is delivered in bottles, tightly sealed with a paper cap. The outside of the bottle, in transportation, becomes coated with dust and is always dirty. When a bottle of milk is received it should be washed, especially about the neck. After washing, the milk should be placed on ice. Milk is one of the best mediums for the growing of bacteria and this is promoted by warmth. Never allow milk to become warm, the lower the temperature at which it is maintained the better, both in regard to purity and keeping qualities.

In serving milk remove the cap with a clean pointed instrument, replacing it at once and returning the bottle to the ice. Never remove the cap by pushing it in with the finger, as the finger is always contaminated and as the proper fitting of the cap is destroyed.

There are four general rules to observe in handling milk in the home:

1. Never place milk in unclean utensils.
2. Never expose milk unnecessarily to the air.
3. Never fail to keep milk cold up to the time of using.
4. Never expose to flies.

If milk is not received by the housewife at the time of delivery an insulated box may be provided for its reception in order to keep it cold. An inexpensive arrangement for use on the porch may be made by placing a small box or tin pail inside another box or pail and filling the space between the two with sawdust. A tight-fitting cover insulated with paper seals the container. In this box milk or cream, if cold at the time of delivery, will maintain its temperature for some time.

### ORANGE CAKE.

BEAT the yolks of four eggs well and mix with two cups sugar and half a cup of butter which has been well creamed. Stir in the juice of one large orange and half the peeling grated, add one cup cold water, three cups flour and lastly two well-beaten whites of four eggs and two teaspoons baking powder folded in lightly. Bake in loaf and ice with one and one-half cups of sugar boiled and beaten into the whites of an egg. Do not beat egg before adding syrup. Flavor with grated orange peel added when it begins to thicken but is yet hot.

The Florence Nightingale medal, the highest honor to which any member of the nursing profession may aspire, has recently been awarded to Miss Florence M. Johnson of New York City, for distinguished service during the world war. Only six American women have been so decorated.

## To Spank or Not to Spank! Big Question for Mothers; One Calls Them 'Terrorists'

Mary Henton Vorse, Mother and Writer, Discusses That Bugaboo of a Child's Life, Corporal Punishment.

### HEAR THE STORY OF THE STOLEN GOLDFISH—AND DECIDE.

By Marguerite Dean.

"SHOULD we spank our child?" Vorse, mother and writer of delightful stories of American family life, is the Mooted Question which sooner or later comes into the lives of all parents. She discusses the pros and cons in her latest book, "Growing Up," which tells how Tom and Alice Marcey dealt with their three amazing and amusing youngsters in a typical American suburban home, such as belongs to Mr. John Jones or Mrs. Thomas Smith. We hear much about the problems of the wife or of the husband, but in "Growing Up" there is a clear, humorous and sympathetic treatment of the problem of being a parent which should recommend the book to mothers and fathers of today.

Just take that matter of spanking. As Mrs. Vorse truly points out, "before the question of To Spank or Not to Spank, the question of To Be or Not to Be pales into mere philosophical twiddling. For while you are discussing being, you are; and while you are discussing spanking, your child runs down the path ahead of you, turning to you his unsuspecting rear, which has never been defiled by what is euphemistically known as 'Corporal Punishment,' and when you have gotten to the point of discussing whether you shall apply it or not, something has gone wrong."

"What sort of parents are you if you must resort to violence? What moral bankruptcy it shows when you have to become a terrorist to make your 2½-year-old child mind!"

"In this fashion the question had spread its dark wings over the lives of Tom and Alice Marcey. They discussed such questions as: Is IT good for any child ever? or are there certain things that all children must learn, even at the cost of a spanking? Is spanking an unpardonable crime against childhood, or is this extreme view a sentimental weakness?"

"They argued it back and forth, as have thousands of other unhappy parents, ever since the old ideas on the bringing up of children softened and the simple theory, 'Spare the rod and spoil the child' gave place to these heart-burning midnight discussions. Like other parents, they couldn't bear to face the awful deed. They learned the tragic inwardness of the old joke: 'It hurts me more than it does you.'"

And Sara reformed! "In the domestic life flag does sometimes come of thistles. Alice had struck her child in anger and, lo, an angel was born on earth, nor did Sara howl again—not for months."

Should we spank our child? Is the answer "sometimes" and sometimes "no"? What do other parents think?

As evening approached their friends departed sorrowfully, and, at last, they had the dear Old Briar-patch to themselves. Then they came out. "It is funny," said Peter thoughtfully, "how most people never think to say nice things about another until they think he is dead. I wonder if they will take back all those nice things they said about us when they find we are alive?"

Mrs. Laura A. Hoyt, principal of the Green River School at Greensburg, Mass., who is retiring at the age of 70 under the teachers' pension law, has taught for 47 years in the same schoolroom, not missing a single day.



Peter and Mrs. Peter Hear Many Nice Things.

By THORNTON W. BURGESS.

SAMMY JAY wanted no time in spreading the news that the dear Old Briar-patch was deserted. At first no one would believe him. But Sammy insisted it was so. He told how he had visited the dear Old Briar-patch that very day and failed to find a trace of Peter Rabbit or little Mrs. Peter, and he stated it as his opinion that something dreadful had happened to them.

Of course, right away everybody who knew the youngsters who lived in Old Briar-patch. They wanted to see for themselves that Sammy had told the truth. There was a regular procession of visitors all the rest of that day. Peter and little Mrs. Peter with the six babies remained in that old house of Johnny Chuck's grandfather, dug long ago, in the middle of the Old Briar-patch; so, of course, no one saw them. The babies slept and Peter and Mrs. Peter listened to the gossip which they couldn't very well hear hearing.

"I declare," said Carol the Meadow Lark, "I just can't believe that we will never see Peter Rabbit again. The Green Meadows will never seem the same without him. I don't know of any one I would miss more."

"He was a headless, happy-go-lucky little fellow, always poking that wabbling little nose of his into other people's business, but there wasn't a mean hair on him," said Redwing the Blackbird.

"I loved him. I never told him so and I don't suppose he knew it, but I did," said Little Friend the Song Sparrow softly.

"Tut, tut, tut!" scolded Jenny Wren. "Of course he knew it. He knew we all loved him. Goodness knows, I've scolded him times enough, but I never really meant to hurt his feelings, and I guess he knew it and made allowances for the sharpness of my tongue. I just can't believe Peter has gone, and little Mrs. Peter, too. There were never any nicer folks on all the Green Meadows or in all the Green Forest than those two. They never harmed any one in all their lives. How dreadfully lonesome it seems over here."

"Dee, dee, dee! Perhaps nothing dreadful has happened after all," cried Tommy Tit the Chickadee cheerily. "Perhaps they've just gone visiting, or, perhaps, they have moved up to the Old Pasture. You know that is where little Mrs. Peter lived when she was Miss Fuzzlytail. It was up there Peter made her acquaintance."

Peter and little Mrs. Peter couldn't help overhearing it all, and it made their hearts glow. They wanted to rush out and tell these friends that they were alive and safe, and how happy they were to know that they were so loved. But they didn't. They thought of their secret, those six precious babies, and all the worries that would follow, as soon as that secret was known, and kept still.

As evening approached their friends departed sorrowfully, and, at last, they had the dear Old Briar-patch to themselves. Then they came out. "It is funny," said Peter thoughtfully, "how most people never think to say nice things about another until they think he is dead. I wonder if they will take back all those nice things they said about us when they find we are alive?"

Mrs. Laura A. Hoyt, principal of the Green River School at Greensburg, Mass., who is retiring at the age of 70 under the teachers' pension law, has taught for 47 years in the same schoolroom, not missing a single day.

## PEERING PANSY Fairy Tales

by MARIE Queen of Roumania

Peter and Mrs. Peter Hear Many Nice Things.

By THORNTON W. BURGESS.

SAMMY JAY wanted no time in spreading the news that the dear Old Briar-patch was deserted. At first no one would believe him. But Sammy insisted it was so. He told how he had visited the dear Old Briar-patch that very day and failed to find a trace of Peter Rabbit or little Mrs. Peter, and he stated it as his opinion that something dreadful had happened to them.

Of course, right away everybody who knew the youngsters who lived in Old Briar-patch. They wanted to see for themselves that Sammy had told the truth. There was a regular procession of visitors all the rest of that day. Peter and little Mrs. Peter with the six babies remained in that old house of Johnny Chuck's grandfather, dug long ago, in the middle of the Old Briar-patch; so, of course, no one saw them. The babies slept and Peter and Mrs. Peter listened to the gossip which they couldn't very well hear hearing.

"I declare," said Carol the Meadow Lark, "I just can't believe that we will never see Peter Rabbit again. The Green Meadows will never seem the same without him. I don't know of any one I would miss more."

"He was a headless, happy-go-lucky little fellow, always poking that wabbling little nose of his into other people's business, but there wasn't a mean hair on him," said Redwing the Blackbird.

"I loved him. I never told him so and I don't suppose he knew it, but I did," said Little Friend the Song Sparrow softly.

"Tut, tut, tut!" scolded Jenny Wren. "Of course he knew it. He knew we all loved him. Goodness knows, I've scolded him times enough, but I never really meant to hurt his feelings, and I guess he knew it and made allowances for the sharpness of my tongue. I just can't believe Peter has gone, and little Mrs. Peter, too. There were never any nicer folks on all the Green Meadows or in all the Green Forest than those two. They never harmed any one in all their lives. How dreadfully lonesome it seems over here."

"Dee, dee, dee! Perhaps nothing dreadful has happened after all," cried Tommy Tit the Chickadee cheerily. "Perhaps they've just gone visiting, or, perhaps, they have moved up to the Old Pasture. You know that is where little Mrs. Peter lived when she was Miss Fuzzlytail. It was up there Peter made her acquaintance."

Peter and little Mrs. Peter couldn't help overhearing it all, and it made their hearts glow. They wanted to rush out and tell these friends that they were alive and safe, and how happy they were to know that they were so loved. But they didn't. They thought of their secret, those six precious babies, and all the worries that would follow, as soon as that secret was known, and kept still.

As evening approached their friends departed sorrowfully, and, at last, they had the dear Old Briar-patch to themselves. Then they came out. "It is funny," said Peter thoughtfully, "how most people never think to say nice things about another until they think he is dead. I wonder if they will take back all those nice things they said about us when they find we are alive?"

Mrs. Laura A. Hoyt, principal of the Green River School at Greensburg, Mass., who is retiring at the age of 70 under the teachers' pension law, has taught for 47 years in the same schoolroom, not missing a single day.

Mrs. Laura A. Hoyt, principal of the Green River School at Greensburg, Mass., who is retiring at the age of 70 under the teachers' pension law, has taught for 47 years in the same schoolroom, not missing a single day.

Mrs. Laura A. Hoyt, principal of the Green River School at Greensburg, Mass., who is retiring at the age of 70 under the teachers' pension law, has taught for 47 years in the same schoolroom, not missing a single day.

Mrs. Laura A. Hoyt, principal of the Green River School at Greensburg, Mass., who is retiring at the age of 70 under the teachers' pension law, has taught for 47 years in the same schoolroom, not missing a single day.

## PEERING PANSY Fairy Tales

by MARIE Queen of Roumania

Peter and Mrs. Peter Hear Many Nice Things.

By THORNTON W. BURGESS.

SAMMY JAY wanted no time in spreading the news that the dear Old Briar-patch was deserted. At first no one would believe him. But Sammy insisted it was so. He told how he had visited the dear Old Briar-patch that very day and failed to find a trace of Peter Rabbit or little Mrs. Peter, and he stated it as his opinion that something dreadful had happened to them.

Of course, right away everybody who knew the youngsters who lived in Old Briar-patch. They wanted to see for themselves that Sammy had told the truth. There was a regular procession of visitors all the rest of that day. Peter and little Mrs. Peter with the six babies remained in that old house of Johnny Chuck's grandfather, dug long ago, in the middle of the Old Briar-patch; so, of course, no one saw them. The babies slept and Peter and Mrs. Peter listened to the gossip which they couldn't very well hear hearing.

"I declare," said Carol the Meadow Lark, "I just can't believe that we will never see Peter Rabbit again. The Green Meadows will never seem the same without him. I don't know of any one I would miss more."

"He was a headless, happy-go-lucky little fellow, always poking that wabbling little nose of his into other people's business, but there wasn't a mean hair on him," said Redwing the Blackbird.

"I loved him. I never told him so and I don't suppose he knew it, but I did," said Little Friend the Song Sparrow softly.

"Tut, tut, tut!" scolded Jenny Wren. "Of course he knew it. He knew we all loved him. Goodness knows, I've scolded him times enough, but I never really meant to hurt his feelings, and I guess he knew it and made allowances for the sharpness of my tongue. I just can't believe Peter has gone, and little Mrs. Peter, too. There were never any nicer folks on all the Green Meadows or in all the Green Forest than those two. They never harmed any one in all their lives. How dreadfully lonesome it seems over here."

"Dee, dee, dee! Perhaps nothing dreadful has happened after all," cried Tommy Tit the Chickadee cheerily. "Perhaps they've just gone visiting, or, perhaps, they have moved up to the Old Pasture. You know that is where little Mrs. Peter lived when she was Miss Fuzzlytail. It was up there Peter made her acquaintance."

Peter and little Mrs. Peter couldn't help overhearing it all, and it made their hearts glow. They wanted to rush out and tell these friends that they were alive and safe, and how happy they were to know that they were so loved. But they didn't. They thought of their secret, those six precious babies, and all the worries that would follow, as soon as that secret was known, and kept still.

As evening approached their friends departed sorrowfully, and, at last, they had the dear Old Briar-patch to themselves. Then they came out. "It is funny," said Peter thoughtfully, "how most people never think to say nice things about another until they think he is dead. I wonder if they will take back all those nice things they said about us when they find we are alive?"

Mrs. Laura A. Hoyt, principal of the Green River School at Greensburg, Mass., who is retiring at the age of 70 under the teachers' pension law, has taught for 47 years in the same schoolroom, not missing a single day.

Mrs. Laura A. Hoyt, principal of the Green River School at Greensburg, Mass., who is retiring at the age of 70 under the teachers' pension law, has taught for 47 years in the same schoolroom, not missing a single day.

Mrs. Laura A. Hoyt, principal of the Green River School at Greensburg, Mass., who is retiring at the age of 70 under the teachers' pension law, has taught for 47 years in the same schoolroom, not missing a single day.

## Maxims of a Modern Maid

By—  
Marguerite Moores Marshall

By THORNTON W. BURGESS.

SAMMY JAY wanted no time in spreading the news that the dear Old Briar-patch was deserted. At first no one would believe him. But Sammy insisted it was so. He told how he had visited the dear Old Briar-patch that very day and failed to find a trace of Peter Rabbit or little Mrs. Peter, and he stated it as his opinion that something dreadful had happened to them.

Of course, right away everybody who knew the youngsters who lived in Old Briar-patch. They wanted to see for themselves that Sammy had told the truth. There was a regular procession of visitors all the rest of that day. Peter and little Mrs. Peter with the six babies remained in that old house of Johnny Chuck's grandfather, dug long ago, in the middle of the Old Briar-patch; so, of course, no one saw them. The babies slept and Peter and Mrs. Peter listened to the gossip which they couldn't very well hear hearing.

"I declare," said Carol the Meadow Lark, "I just can't believe that we will never see Peter Rabbit again. The Green Meadows will never seem the same without him. I don't know of any one I would miss more."

"He was a headless, happy-go-lucky little fellow, always poking that wabbling little nose of his into other people's business, but there wasn't a mean hair on him," said Redwing the Blackbird.

"I loved him. I never told him so and I don't suppose he knew it, but I did," said Little Friend the Song Sparrow softly.

"Tut, tut, tut!" scolded Jenny Wren. "Of course he knew it. He knew we all loved him. Goodness knows, I've scolded him times enough, but I never really meant to hurt his feelings, and I guess he knew it and made allowances for the sharpness of my tongue. I just can't believe Peter has gone, and little Mrs. Peter, too. There were never any nicer folks on all the Green Meadows or in all the Green Forest than those two. They never harmed any one in all their lives. How dreadfully lonesome it seems over here."

"Dee, dee, dee! Perhaps nothing dreadful has happened after all," cried Tommy Tit the Chickadee cheerily. "Perhaps they've just gone visiting, or, perhaps, they have moved up to the Old Pasture. You know that is where little Mrs. Peter lived when she was Miss Fuzzlytail. It was up there Peter made her acquaintance."

Peter and little Mrs. Peter couldn't help overhearing it all, and it made their hearts glow. They wanted to rush out and tell these friends that they were alive and safe, and how happy they were to know that they were so loved. But they didn't. They thought of their secret, those six precious babies, and all the worries that would follow, as soon as that secret was known, and kept still.

As evening approached their friends departed sorrowfully, and, at last, they had the dear Old Briar-patch to themselves. Then they came out. "It is funny," said Peter thoughtfully, "how most people never think to say nice things about another until they think he is dead. I wonder if they will take back all those nice things they said about us when they find we are alive?"

Mrs. Laura A. Hoyt, principal of the Green River School at Greensburg, Mass., who is retiring at the age of 70 under the teachers' pension law, has taught for 47 years in the same schoolroom, not missing a single day.

Mrs. Laura A. Hoyt, principal of the Green River School at Greensburg, Mass., who is retiring at the age of 70 under the teachers' pension law, has taught for 47 years in the same schoolroom, not missing a single day.

Mrs. Laura A. Hoyt, principal of the Green River School at Greensburg, Mass., who is retiring at the age of 70 under the teachers' pension law, has taught for 47 years in the same schoolroom, not missing a single day.

Mrs. Laura A. Hoyt, principal of the Green River School at Greensburg, Mass., who is retiring at the age of 70 under the teachers' pension law, has taught for 47 years in the same schoolroom, not missing a single day.

most ungrateful for her to find out the truth and be happy over it. No modern husband is so broad-minded and tolerant as not to yearn, at times, for the old-fashioned wife who never said, "But how do you know that's so?"

## CHURCH NOTICES



## MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

By James J. Montague.



ONE'S IDEAS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

I used to think I'd like to wed  
The daughter of a millionaire,  
And look upon the wine when red  
And dine on quail and caviar.  
For when the old man quitted, thought I,  
An eager light upon my face,  
Or drops the cares of business, why  
His son-in-law will take his place.

When but a child I used to love  
To think that in my twentieth year,  
I might espouse the daughter of  
A locomotive engineer.  
Perched high within a cab to sit,  
I knew would be a lot of fun,  
And if the old man ever quit  
They'd send for me to take his run.

But now I do not trouble much  
The daughters of the rich or great,  
With candy, auto rides and such  
Or beg said James to share my fate.  
I'd like to be a millionaire,  
I'd like to be an engineer,  
But when I stroll the thoroughfare  
Their daughters need to have no fear.

For though one might expect, of course,  
That when a dotting parent saw  
A chance to do so, he would force  
The job upon his son-in-law,  
In the convention hall I sat  
All on a sad and heavy day,  
And casually I noticed that  
It hardly ever works that way.



IT'S AN ILL WIND.

Anyway the conventions got rid of  
three or four hundred absolutely  
superfluous presidential candidates.

A MASTER.

Directors staging movie fade-outs  
do well to study the example of Mr.  
Grover Cleveland Bergdoll.

(Copyright, 1938.)

Grammar as It Is Writ.

First Sergeant Grissell of the Spoke  
recruiting station vouches for the  
following incident which occurred  
when three of the applicants  
of that station were making application  
to the director United States  
Marine Corps Institute, Quantico, Va.  
"Two of the applicants had spelled  
the word grammar as 'grammer',  
and were busily making corrections  
when the third applicant came along.  
He asked:  
"What are you changing the word  
grammar for?"  
"Why, we spelled it wrong," answered  
one of the applicants.  
"Give me that rubber," said the  
third man. "Darned if I ain't spelled  
it with two m's myself."—Recruiters  
Bulletin.

Heartless.

The Plumber: Little do you realize,  
mum, how the property owners  
and capitalist class are holdin' us  
down. Now, this is only the second  
good bust pipe I've had this winter.  
—Cartoons Magazine.

Young Paul Revere.

The Good Old Soul: So you are the  
lad who discovered the schoolhouse  
on fire and ran and spread the  
alarm? That was a noble deed.  
Little Jimmie: That's what all the  
kids think. Y'see, I give 'em all a  
chance to see it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The New Mean Man.

"You have liquor enough in your  
cellar to last a lifetime."  
"How can you say that? You know  
I have only four bottles."  
"I know that; but the way you're  
hanging onto it convinces me that it  
will last you a lifetime."—Detroit  
Free Press.

Fixing It.

Bank Cashier: You will have to  
be identified, madam.  
Lady: My friend here will identify  
me.  
Bank Cashier: But I don't know her.  
Lady: Oh, well, I'll introduce her.  
—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

## The Terrible Tempered Mr. Bang—By Fontaine Fox.

(Copyright, 1938.)



FALLING OVER A  
SCOOTER WHICH THE LITTLE  
JONES BOY HAD LEFT OUT ON  
THE PAVEMENT, MR BANG PUTS  
THE TOY BACK IN THE JONES'  
YARD WHERE IT BELONGS.

## LIFE'S LITTLE JOKES—NUMBER 692,578—By GOLDBERG.

(Copyright, 1938.)



THADDEUS GRABB WAS  
A PROFITEER BOLD,  
BY ROBBING THE POOR  
HE MADE RICHES  
UNTOLD.



WHILE JOSEPH MESIMPLE,  
WHO TRIED TO BE  
FAIR,  
WAS DRIVEN TO  
POVERTY-STRIKEN  
DESPAIR.



BUT THADDEUS GRABB,  
THE BAD, BOLD  
PROFITEER,  
WAS TRIED—AND IN  
JAIL IS NOW SERVING  
A YEAR.



WHILE JOSEPH MESIMPLE—  
(NOW HERE IS THE JOKE)—  
IS STILL VERY HONEST—  
AND STILL VERY BROKE!



MIKE &amp; IKE—THEY LOOK ALIKE

## OLD TIMER HAS A HAIR-RAISING EXPERIENCE—By C. M. PAYNE.



THIS IS  
THE  
CLASS!



AW-W,  
NO!



LOOKIT!  
GIMME  
THAT  
POP!



DEARIE, GO IN  
THERE AND STOP  
THAT FUSS.



ONE WANTED OLD  
TIMER TO HAVE  
BANGS AN' THE OTHER  
WANTED TO COMB  
HIS HAIR.  
POMPADOUR.

## JEFF SPREADS THE BOOST-DOPE ON A LITTLE TOO THICK—By BUD FISHER.

(Copyright, 1938.)



I DON'T KNOW A MAN ON THIS  
GANG AND I'M LOVESOME!  
IF MUTT AND SPIVIS COULD  
LAND A JOB HERE IT WOULD  
BE FINE! THEY AIN'T MUCH  
GOOD BUT MAYBE I CAN  
LAND THEM A JOB ANYWAY.  
I'LL SEE THE FOREMAN.



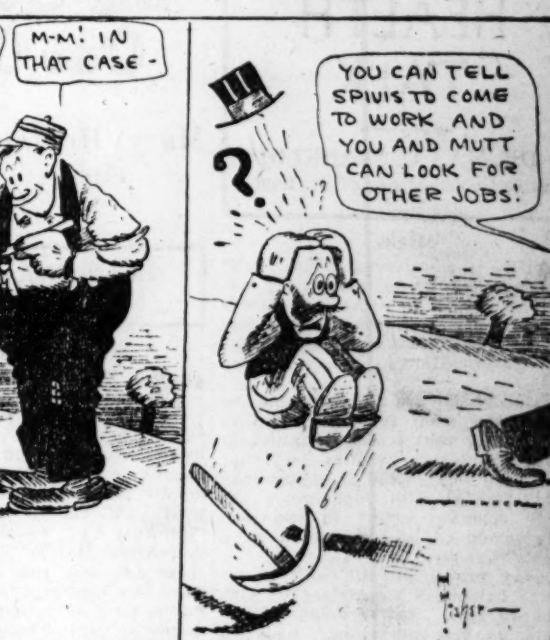
BOSS, I'D LIKE TO GET A  
JOB FOR MR. MUTT! HE  
NEVER WATCHES THE  
CLOCK AND HE'S JUST  
AS GOOD A MAN AS  
I AM! CAN YOU  
FIX HIM UP HERE?



I GUESS, SO!  
SEND HIM HERE  
TOMORROW  
MORNING!



THANKS, BOSS! AND  
WHILE I'M ABOUT IT  
I WANT TO PUT IN  
A WORD FOR MY  
OTHER FRIEND,  
MISTER SPIVIS!



IS HE A GOOD  
MAN, TOO?

IS HE GOOD? LISTEN!  
SPIVIS IS A BETTER  
MAN THAN MUTT  
AND ME PUT  
TOGETHER!  
THAT'S HOW  
GOOD HE IS!

M-M: IN  
THAT CASE—  
YOU CAN TELL  
SPIVIS TO COME  
TO WORK AND  
YOU AND MUTT  
CAN LOOK FOR  
OTHER JOBS!

## Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out.



JOHN, DO YOU REMEMBER  
THAT WIDOW  
MRS. OLDAGE?



CERTAINLY NOT,  
SHE GOT  
MARRIED  
AGAIN.



AND WHO  
DO YOU  
THINK  
SHE  
MARRIED?



SOME  
MAN,  
I SUPPOSE.

## Not a Bright Outlook.

"In case you marry my daughter,  
what are your prospects?"  
"From what I can learn by ob-  
servation, sir, it will take all the cash  
you can let me have to keep her in  
clothes."—Life.

## For Bait Only.

"I think that every young woman  
should learn to play the piano before  
she is married, don't you?"  
"Yes, and forget it afterward."—  
Boston Transcript.

## Wound Too Tight.

Bore: Yes, I don't know how it is,  
but I feel thoroughly wound up to-  
night.  
Hostess: How very strange! And  
yet you don't seem to go.—London  
Tit-Bits.

## In Hoc Signo Vincas.

"Three balls!" yelled the umpire.  
"Now's your chance to soak it,"  
shouted the excited pawnbroker's  
clerk to the batsman.—Boston Tran-  
script.

## After Passing a Split Straight—By Knott.

(Copyright, 1938.)



NOW LOOKA  
THAT!!  
IF I'D ONLY  
DRAWN TO MY  
STRAIGHT IN  
THE MIDDLE  
I'D A-MADE IT!!  
THE FIRST CARD  
OFF WAS A SIX  
AT'S JUST  
MY LUCK

HA! HA!!  
THERE'S NOT  
A DRY EYE  
IN THE  
HOUSE

LET'S GIVE  
HIM  
ANOTHER  
CHANCE  
AT IT  
HE ISN'T AS  
GOOD A PLAYER  
AS THE  
REST OF US

HEY  
EDDIE,  
WILL Y SHOW  
ME HOW  
TO MAKE  
THAT STUFF  
SOME TIME?  
I'LL GET THE  
YEAST AN'  
EVERYTHING

TOO BAD  
Y'DIDN'T  
GET IT  
IT DOESN'T  
HELP MY  
HAND ANY

WHAT ARE  
WE S'POSED  
TO DO NOW—  
FEEL SORRY  
FOR YA?

THAT'S  
GONNA  
SPOIL THE  
EVENING  
FOR ME

## Oh, Fudge.

"He seized my hand."  
"Yes, girlie."  
"I thought it was love at first  
sight."  
"Well!"  
"He merely wished to consult my  
wrist watch."—Watch on the Rhine.

## Mean Brute.

"Your wife does a lot of entertain-  
ing, doesn't she?" remarked Mrs.  
Naybor.  
"Yes," growled Mr. Gabby. "If she  
isn't entertaining company, she's en-  
tertaining suspicious."—

## The Reason Was Apparent.

"I wonder why Miss Snow is such  
a social favorite," said Mrs. Jenks.  
"She doesn't sing or play, or even re-  
cite."  
"Well," returned Mr. Jenks, "prob-  
ably that's the reason."—Dubuque  
American-Tribune.

## His Curiosity Aroused.

"What is the name of that beauti-  
ful summer girl I have been going  
around with?"  
"I thought you were engaged to  
her," said the hotel clerk.  
"I am. That is why I wish to  
know her name."—Louisville Courier-  
Journal.

Mrs. Flatbush: These jellies all  
seem the same flavor to me, dear.  
Mrs. Flatbush: But you can tell  
the difference by the labels.  
"Possibly; I never thought of  
tasting the labels."—Tit-Bits.